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The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley

ESTABLISHED 1848



COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, ETC.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Sixty-Sixth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 10, 1913.

Volume LXVI. No. 28.

IMPORTANCE AND MAGNITUDE OF ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

One of the Country's Greatest Meat-Producing Centers--Best Concentrating and Distributing Point in the Country for Live Stock.

Of course everybody in the central Mississippi Valley knows of the St. Louis National Stock Yards. For years it has been recognized as one of the country's greatest meat-producing centers, and because of its excellent transportation facilities and of its central location it has been and is looked upon as probably the best concentrating and distributing point in the country for live stock. The farmer-stockman of this great central territory is acquainted with these facts, but it is doubtful

north. In round numbers, 500,000 head. The producing country for this class of cattle used to be confined almost entirely to the territory west of the Mississippi River, but in the past two or three years the states east of the river have shown wonderful increase in their shipments.

Native Cattle.

In native cattle the market ranks high. Nothing better can be produced than the splendid corn-fed stock of the nearby states, and this is their

higher than on any other great market on the top and the bulk. And it means that better clearances are effected here—it is rare indeed that offerings are not disposed of upon the day of their arrival.

Sheep Department.

In the sheep department the St. Louis National Stock Yards is making rapid advancement. Over a million head were marketed in the year 1912, and at the present rate of receipts these figures will be exceeded this year. St. Louis is known by all of the packers and buyers of sheep and lambs for slaughter as the great market for Colorado lambs. It also ranks very high as a market for Tennessee lambs. The demand existent here for high class lambs has built up this trade from a distance and has induced it to come here, as well as having built up its immense local trade, or what it knows as native trade from its nearby territory.

Order-Buying Trade.

One of the greatest factors of the St. Louis National Stock Yards is the

known the country over—indeed the world over—for the world is supplied in a measure in this particular commodity from the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and that is its Horse and Mule Department. Without a question this department of these yards is the premier market of the world. In the year 1912 it exceeded its nearest competitor by 60,000 head of horses and mules. There is no horse and mule requirement, however large in quantity or exacting in quality but that can be filled. The dealers at this market can supply an individual or a nation. They can sell a single head or a train load, and they always have an enormous stock on hand. One of the sights of St. Louis—we speak of it as a community—is the horse auction sales which are conducted from Monday until Friday of each week at the National Stock Yards. One must see it to appreciate it, for unless it is seen it is hard to realize how business of such magnitude can be handled so rapidly, so accurately and so satisfactorily as is done at this great mart.

The St. Louis National Stock Yards



EXCHANGE BUILDING AT ST.

LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

If ever he, though he may be shipping in and out of this market as often as every week of the year, realizes the importance and magnitude of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, or its far-reaching influence as a market. It is quite certain that a very large percentage of the people of our community are not acquainted with these facts—and they may consider themselves reasonably well posted at that.

Greatest Market for Quarantine Cattle.

First of all, the St. Louis National Stock Yards is the greatest market in the north for quarantine cattle—indeed it is greater in this class of cattle than all the balance of the northern markets combined. It handled in the year 1912 a fraction over 56 per cent of all the quarantine cattle sold in the

natural market—their home market.

The year 1912 was the greatest in the history of these yards in feeder cattle sales, and this year promises to eclipse it. An especial effort in this department is now being put forth with the idea of bringing in the classiest kind of feeder stock—something that will please the discriminating buyer from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and which, when fattened and finished and goes to market, will go as "toppers."

The Premier Hog Market.

As a hog market, the St. Louis National Stock Yards is without a question the best in the country—bar none. By this statement is meant that the prices obtained month in and month out, year in and year out, average

fact that it has in addition to its immense packer trade and its local body to pay it a visit, and it is well known as the worth the trip. To the stockman or the order buyers who ship their purchases to eastern killers. It is doubtful indeed if any market in the country compares with the St. Louis National Stock Yards for its clearances. As a usual thing when the day's trading is over everything in the yard is sold, and this, of course, is due to the one great reason that the combined demand of the packers and order buyers is sufficient at all times to absorb all offerings.

Greatest Horse and Mule Market in the World.

We must not neglect to mention a feature of these yards which is well

THE FEEDER CATTLE CONTEST.

Attention of our readers is called to the announcement of the great Cattle Feeder Contest, on page 18, to be held under the auspices of the St. Louis National Stock Yards. A great deal interest is being manifested by stockmen of this and surrounding states in this great contest.

SEED CORN

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE.

We grow it, and only offer what is grown on our own farm, from the very best seed. No one has better seed, and no one can afford to sell good seed cheaper. Prices: Crated ears, \$1.00 per bushel, select shelled, \$2.50 per bushel. A few bushels of Boone County White, same prices. Better order early.

C. D. Lyon, R.R. Georgetown, Ohio.

Horticulture

FRUIT NOTES.

By Jacob Faith.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It makes me feel bad to have from five to fifteen boys and girls call every day and ask for work in picking strawberries when I can employ only a few of them. I pay only one cent per quart for picking, but at that price some make over a dollar a day. In other places they pay double what I do for this work and sell their berries for less than we do here and their soil is no better adapted to strawberries, raspberries and blackberries than that in this vicinity. Why are not more grown here when over a hundred dollars clear money can be made from an acre of ground? We can ship twice a day, but it would be better to can the fruit at home and ship it to market. From five to ten dollars would buy the cans.

I will make a statement later when I am done picking berries about varieties, when and how they ripened.

PINK BOLL WORM OF COTTON.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that an injurious insect, known as the Pink Boll Worm (*Gelechia gossypiella* Saunders), new to and not hitherto widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the Territory of Hawaii.

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act, do hereby quarantine said Territory of Hawaii, and do prohibit by this notice of quarantine No. 8, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other state, territory, or district of the United States of all cotton seed and cotton seed hulls.

Hereafter and until further notice, by virtue of said section 8 of the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, it shall be unlawful to move any cotton seed or cotton seed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other state, territory, or district of the United States, regardless of the use for which they may be intended.

Done at Washington this 24th day of June, 1913.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

DAVID F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

POINTS ON THE CARE OF CANTALOUPES.

The critical period in the development of a crop of cantaloupes is in the seeding stage. A check in growth due to a number of causes will delay ripening a week or ten days, and often lessen and usually discount the yield of marketing cantaloupes, due to inferior quality.

After the ground has been properly prepared to have the soil mellow, and rich in fertility, plenty of seed should be planted to withstand the loss from various causes, cut worms, striped beetles, wind, and other vicissitudes, but, also, to have the selection of the best plants when the hills are thinned to two or three plants.

The hills should be raked of when the plants are about to come through the ground, to remove any crust or

clods that might interfere with the little seedlings. Cultivation and hoeing should begin early to hold the moisture near the surface to induce the lateral roots to start from the stems, which form the main feeders of the plant. The first rootlets that form below the seed feed the plant for the first five or six weeks, and the growth of the plant does not amount to much until the lateral feeding roots start, hence the importance of the care in hoeing and cultivating and frequent light irrigations to hold the moisture up near the surface of the soil so that these feeding roots can develop as early as possible.

The hills should be thinned before the roots get started too much, as the plants should not be disturbed by any root pruning. Cultivation should be deepest first, and then more shallow and further from the plant. After the plants are well started, irrigation should not be applied too heavy, as oversoaked soil will cause the fungus to develop, and the vines die about the time the fruit reaches maturity.

The important point is to have the plants grow from start to finish without a check, and good care in cultivation and watering are the principal points that must have attention.

PHILO K. BLINN,
Rocky Ford, Colo.
Colorado Agricultural College,
Fort Collins, Colorado

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES FOR JULY.

Japanese lilacs make a fine showing the latter part of June.

Swiss Chard may be used as soon as large enough to pull.

Prune out the old and diseased currant canes as soon as the fruit is off.

Plums and apples may be budded the latter part of this month and August.

Vegetables should be picked in the early morning before they have had a chance to wilt.

Rosa Rugosa in its many colors has again proved an especially good plant for the lawn.

Keep the onions growing rapidly. If they need fertilizer, hen manure or nitrate of soda may be applied.

Thorough cultivation not only kills weeds, but saves moisture and enables plants to stand drought better.

Sweet corn and peas are much more palatable if taken directly from the garden to the kitchen than if purchased on the market.

Study the matter of cover-crop for the orchard. It will need to be sown during the latter part of the month. Oats may be used.

Preparations should soon be made for exhibiting at the county and state fairs. Boost both of these institutions by showing what you can grow.

Keep a vase of flowers on the table. Sweet peas and nasturtiums are always enjoyed. Some of the ornamental grasses may be used if nothing else is available.

Have stakes been set to train the tomatoes? Better colored and more even fruit is secured by staking, although fewer fruits per plant are obtained.—LeRoy Cady, Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

APPLE ADVERTISING STAMPS

To Be Ready August 1—Prepared in Denominations of 1 and 2 Cents.

The advertising committee of the International Apple Shippers' Association, through its chairman, Mr. U. Grant Border, has completed the design for the stamp that is to be used for raising funds for the conduct of a co-operative, country-wide apple advertising campaign.

Arrangements have also been made with the American Bank Note Company for the lithographing of these stamps, and delivery will be made in ample time to have them in the hands

SEEDS

Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds,
CHAS. E. PRUNTY,
7, 9 and 11 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS

of the banks that will sell them before August 1.

Two series of stamps have been prepared, in denominations of 1 cent and 2 cents. The 1-cent stamps will be placed by the shippers on boxes, and the 2-cent stamp on barrels.

In view of the widespread interest evinced by apple growers in all sections of the country, and in further view of the vital necessity for advertising, that now exists, it is expected that the modest sums spent by growers on these stamps will grow into a fund that will enable the advertising committee to show markedly successful results in increasing the demand for apples.

The Equitable Mortgage and Trust Company of Baltimore are the trustees for the advertising fund, and the stamps will be sold by banks throughout the country. For further information address U. Grant Border, Chairman Advertising Committee, 218 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

CORN HARVESTER.

Has Given Universal Satisfaction in Every State in the Union.

A most practical corn harvester is made by the New Process Manufacturing Co., of Salina, Kan. It will do almost anything that a corn binder will do and costs only a fraction as much. With it a man can cut and shock from four to six acres a day, and it is so simple in construction and operation that a boy can run it. It has been sold in every state in the union, and has given universal satisfaction. It will pay for itself in less than one season, and is so compact and well made that it will last for years.

If you will write them, mentioning this paper, they will send you full particulars.

If you don't see what you want among the small ads try one yourself at 1 cent a word.

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.



9598. Boys' Suit.

Cut in four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 3-year size.

9613. Child's Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size.

9576. Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt.

Cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material for a 24-inch size.

9599. Ladies' Open Drawers.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

9411. Ladies' Apron.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

9367. Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

9601. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Pattern No. Size. Years.

Bust. in. Waist. in.

Name.

Address.

In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say large, small, or medium.

The Poultry Yard

THE POULTRY BUSINESS AS IT IS TODAY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: No longer is the hen looked upon as an insignificant little creature and the business of raising poultry and eggs for market as the work of a crank. The writer well remembers when even the United States Government ignored this industrious worker, and at that time we never read nor heard of a scientific argument in her favor, save what appeared in the poultry journals.

But it is different today. We now have men in all stations of life engaging in poultry culture, and at least a half dozen millionaires have poultry farms of their own, and take great pride in both the fancy and utility qualities of their flocks. At least two Presidents of this country engaged in poultry culture after having left the White House, as also did one ex-Vice-President.

It has gotten to that point that it has become a question whether the American hen had not better take the place of the picturesque eagle that has so long adorned the money issued by the United States Government.

Census reports tell us that in the United States we have today at least 280,345,133 chickens; 3,688,708 turkeys; 4,431,980 geese, and 2,906,525 ducks. Poultry is an asset on at least 88 per cent of the farms of this country, and at least 250,000,000 chickens, not counting other varieties of poultry, are consumed annually. The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture says that our hens lay fully 2,000,000,000 dozens of eggs a year, amounting to enough money to pay the interest on the national debt.

Again we are confronted with the fact that the poultry and egg crops comprise 16.3 per cent of the total animal products of this country, and that, exclusive of the eggs and poultry consumed by the owners of the hens, the eggs alone bring annually \$250,000,000, and the poultry crop is worth \$154,663,220 a year.

Still further improvement is shown in the fact that in ten agricultural colleges poultry husbandry is taught. The Canadian government encourages the breeding of poultry by government appropriations, pays the expenses of breeders and stock to American shows, and doubles in money and honors every prize won in the United States by Canadian fowls.

Still further testimony of the growth of the industry is evidenced by the publication of between fifty and sixty poultry papers, coupled with thousands of dollars annually paid for printing matter of all kinds, which includes catalogues, circulars, stationery, etc.

The poultry books written and published are among the largest and finest printed, the sales of many of these works running as high as 100,000 copies. There are more poultry writers in the country than there are for all the other branches of live stock combined.

This does not end it. The manufacture of incubators and brooders is a wonderful industry. These factories employ from 350 people down, with a yearly output of 24,000 machines, as an average. One incubator factory alone is reported having done a business of \$500,000 in one year, and a conservative estimate is made of \$2,000,000 worth of business being done a year in incubators, brooders and supplies.

Then count the income derived by the railroad and express companies, figures that we are unable to obtain, and the sales made at fancy prices at the several hundred poultry shows held annually in the United States. Truly, we have an enterprise here that

outdistances all other crops and enterprises, and it is annually growing.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

Hammonton, N. J.

If sexes are equal, geese pair. The laying season usually opens in February. Young ganders make better breeders than do young geese. As a rule geese are free from disease. Old geese are more reliable and lay more eggs than do young geese. Geese live longer than do any of our domestic poultry.

GOOSE RAISING AS A BUSINESS.

By C. D. Lyon.

A good friend writes to ask my opinion in regard to starting a goose ranch on fifty acres of land, half swampy bottom and creek, half grass-land. He writes, in part: "A goose will cost me 50 or 60 cents in market by watching and buying when they are lowest, and I suppose I would need about one gander to five or six geese. I am told that a goose will lay about 24 eggs and that a goose egg is dead sure to hatch, so my idea is to buy 100 geese and 15 ganders at a cost of, we will say, \$65. One hundred geese means 2,400 eggs, and with reasonable care I ought to have 2,000 fat geese for sale at the holiday season, 1915; and 2,000 fat geese should bring me at least \$3,500."

Yes, if all your premises and conclusions were correct, in ten years you could retire with the nice little sum of \$35,000 to your credit; but unfortunately you are informed wrong in some things.

Geese mate in pairs, but often one gander will mate with two geese; seldom with more than two.

A goose sometimes lays 24, and I have heard of them laying 40 eggs, but 15 is a good average. They are by no means sure to hatch; indeed, the eggs of young or year-old geese are usually infertile to the extent of 50 to 75 per cent.

If foxes, minks, weasels, dogs, crows and other vermin did not kill any of the goslings, if none of them got drowned or chilled, and if 10 to 25 per cent of them did not die from "going light" just as they came into full feather, or if any of half a dozen other things did not happen, you might have half the number of young geese you are counting on for sale; then if you could find a market for them you might get \$1 each for them, \$1,200, or just about one-third what you are expecting.

Then you would have to deduct from this the price of 1,200 bushels of corn, for it will take a bushel of corn to put each goose in market condition.

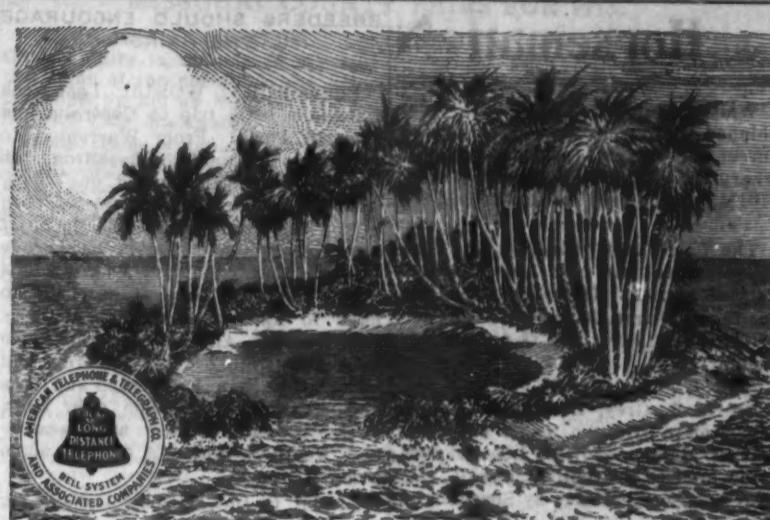
I once ate of a fat goose in Chicago that my host paid 33 cents per pound for, or \$3.65, from a "kosher" dealer, but the man who raised it up in Michigan or Wisconsin probably sold it for less than \$1.

Since that time I have seen fine fat geese sold in St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati and Chicago at 75 cents each, wholesale and have heard of them being even lower than this.

Goose raising, where the raiser is familiar with all the details of the business, ought to be as profitable as any other branch of poultry raising, but it is no get-rich-quick scheme.

It is the misinformation that puts people wrong in many cases. Let me illustrate: My wife once raised 20 turkeys from 22 eggs, and she once sold a turkey for \$3.90. Now put the two together—20 turkeys at \$3.90—\$78—and some one gets crazy over turkey profits. My recollection is that the 20 turkeys brought her a little less than \$20, as turkeys were low that year.

Two of our Brahma pullets got too fat for us, and being yarded with a vigorous cockerel, they eventually broke down, assuming very much of a duck shape while standing up. When



Coral Builders and the Bell System

In the depths of tropical seas the coral polyps are at work. They are nourished by the ocean, and they grow and multiply because they cannot help it.

Finally a coral island emerges from the ocean. It collects sand and seeds, until it becomes a fit home for birds, beasts and men.

In the same way the telephone system has grown, gradually at first, but steadily and irresistibly. It could not stop growing. To stop would mean disaster.

The Bell System, starting with a few scattered ex-

changes, was carried forward by an increasing public demand.

Each new connection disclosed a need for other new connections, and millions of dollars had to be poured into the business to provide the 7,500,000 telephones now connected.

And the end is not yet, for the growth of the Bell System is still irresistible, because the needs of the people will not be satisfied except by universal communication. The system is large because the country is large.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

EGGS FOR HATCHING—15 for \$1.50, 20 for \$2.75, 100 for \$6.00. From **Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, at Glen Raven Poultry Farm, Circular free. Address: E. W. GEER, Lock Box 104, Farmington, Mo.**

fed grain they were compelled to sit down to eat it. Yet with all that trouble they kept up remarkable laying. Finally they became broody, and we gave each a sitting of eggs. To our surprise, after bringing out a hatch, they reduced so in weight that the "break down" appearance had left them entirely. This might be called a "rest cure."

Here are a few hints to those who are in the business of raising market poultry: Market the roosters separately. Aim to attract the eye of the buyer. Have regular market days. Try to build up a reputation for prime stock. Grow bone and muscle first, and then fatten. Big-combed broilers are apt to be wrongly classified in market. Always notify your commission merchant before shipping. Young fowls shipped with old stock will command old stock prices. Poultry should be killed the day before marketing when going direct to the consumer. Do not mix white-skinned chickens in the same shipment with yellow-skinned ones. Have a tag fastened on each fowl you send to market. It is the best way to advertise your stock.

REDUCED PRICES OF EGGS.

For the months of June, July and August only we will sell White Wyandotte, Columbian Wyandotte and S. C. White Leghorn Eggs at \$1.25 per 15; \$3 for 50; \$6 for 100. For Light Brahma Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3 for 50. Address Michael K. Boyer, Box Z, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., New Jersey.

NATURE'S WAY

The Most Instructive Poultry Book Ever Put on the Market.

It deals with facts, not theories. Its teachings are based on the actual work, experience and results obtained by its author on a plant of his own, covering a period of fifteen years. It is designed as a text book for those just entering the poultry business and may be read with profit by those already engaged in keeping hens. Its various chapters cover every phase of the business from shell to maturity. Nature's Principles, Start Right, Selecting a Variety, Standard vs. Utility, The Proper Mating of Breeding Stock, Hatchling, Feeding, Rearing and Housing of the Chickens, Poultry Houses, Feeding and Caring for the Laying Stock, How to Build Up the Business, Preparing Birds for Exhibition, and many other chapters of equal importance. This information is clearly and concisely written and the work is worth its weight in gold to those seeking real poultry knowledge. Its author is the well-known poultry writer, Mr. Arthur Symonds, who holds the distinction of contributing to more poultry and farm papers than any other writer on poultry topics in America. The book is neatly printed on the best quality of paper, and is nicely illustrated with half-tones. Price, postpaid, 50 cents a copy. Address:

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,
221 Holland Bldg., St. Louis.

When answering advertisers please mention the RURAL WORLD.

Horseman

Walter Palmer, Ottawa, Ill., has shipped the fast pacing mare Princess Direct, 2:14 1/4, to Washington, Ill., where the daughter of Direct Hal, p., 2:04 1/4, will be bred to Ed Custer, 2:10.

The four \$1,000 purses on the Tennessee state fair card had excellent lists of entries. There are 33 named for the 2:20 trot, 26 for the 2:17 pace, 27 for the 2:14 trot and 18 for the 2:11 pace.

Dr. L. R. Grey, Litchfield, Ill., has sent a mare by Moko, also a full sister to Fair Maiden, 2:07, to Liberty, Ind., to be bred to Searchlight, 2:03 1/4. Dr. Grey has two yearlings by Searchlight, which, he says, are the most promising colts he ever had on his farm.

Tattersall's, the famous sale and training pavilion at Lexington, Ky., was burned late Sunday afternoon. Forty-three head of fine saddle and trotting horses perished. Matt Cohen, the noted horseman, lost several fine horses. Harry Moody and W. H. Griffith were badly burned in trying to save horses. Most of the horses that burned were owned by Eastern fanciers. The total loss is estimated at \$40,000.

Thurman & Peters, of Springfield, Ky., recently sold to Claud Pemberton, of Elizabethtown, Ky., what is said to be the finest and best walking horse that ever left Kentucky. This is a 5-year-old brown gelding, by a son of old Red Bird G. Mr. Pemberton purchased this gelding at a long price for the President of Cuba. Every now and then Thurman & Peters get hold of a sure enough good walking mare or gelding. The "Judge" cannot get over a fondness for that kind for his own use.

Ben W. Bliss, formerly of Missouri, has charge of the Muskogee, Okla., fair grounds, and is also training a stable of horses there. Mr. Bliss has the reputation of being a past master in the art of caring for race tracks, and now has the track at Muskogee in splendid condition. He has entire charge of the grounds, and can be found there at all times, as he occupies a cottage owned by the fair association. Secretary W. C. Boon is making big preparations for the new State Fair, that will be held at Muskogee, October 6 to 11.

Lightning caused the destruction of five barns at the Terre Haute, Ind., race track the night of June 15. All of the horses of Alex Wishart, of Columbus, Ga., were burned, with the exception of a three-year-old colt. Among the horses Wishart lost was his own trotting mare, Colleen Benton, 2:16 1/4, by Willie Benton, p., 2:05 1/4, that looked like a high-class stakes mare. Mr. Wishart will have the sympathy of all his many friends in his great loss. The veteran driver, W. H. McCarthy, was fortunate enough to save all his horses, but lost all his racing traps.

The Cass County Fair and Horse Show will be held at Harrisonville, Mo., July 30 and 31, and entries will close on July 15 with Will Russell, secretary. The speed program calls for eight class races with purses of \$400 for the 2:28, 2:22, 2:16 and free-for-all trotters and the 2:25, 2:20, 2:15 and free-for-all pacers. With these classes and purses there should be a liberal entry for this meeting. One of the liberal conditions of this meet is that when 2 1/4 per cent accompanies the entry there will be no suspension if no start is made. Other conditions are liberal and this meeting precedes the meeting at Carthage, Mo., on Aug. 5 to 8, a direct ship.

BREEDERS SHOULD ENCOURAGE THE FAIRS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Last week I made a little trip to Centralia and over to Paris. From Warrenton to Centralia on the Wabash railroad the country is almost burned up. They have no oats or timothy and the corn is in a deplorable condition. My heart went out to the farmers as I rode through that country. The farmer's life is not very easy at best and to have to fight against such odds is heart-rending. Around Paris they have had more rain. Their timothy will make perhaps a half crop, and oats about half a crop. The corn looks fairly well and if they have seasonable weather from now on will make a good crop.

I went to the Missouri College for Horses (Hook & Woods' barn) and saw the crack horses of the country work. They have quite a number of the blue ribbon horses in their collection this time, and they are all looking well. I had the pleasure of seeing my two horses work, Gingerbread Man and Mary Dowling. I also saw the Major work, and Kentucky's Best, and some others. The horse that beats the four I have mentioned will be a show horse. The boys are getting very anxious to hear the bell tap, and the time between now and the beginning of the first show is going to hang heavily upon them. They are anxious to get into the fray.

I came across the country from Paris to Mexico. It is drier than the country from Paris to Mexico. It is drier even than the country from Centralia to Mexico.

In Mexico I met several members of the Fair Board and had a talk with several of them. They do not feel very friendly toward some of the horse owners of Missouri for not having patronized their very liberal stakes by giving them entries. They spoke in very emphatic terms against one owner and breeder of fine horses in the state, he having been successful at their Fair and carried off several of the largest premiums in years past. They expressed themselves very emphatically in condemnation of his not having made an entry this year. They say he has a good string of horses, is a prominent man and expects to continue in the game—but he has not made a single entry at their Fair. They say this cannot be because of the fact that he has not had good treatment at their hands, for the records show that he has. He has carried off as many and as large premiums as any exhibitor at their Fair, and one of these premiums was carried away last year.

They say courtesy demanded that he should have entered if nothing more; as a breeder, they say he should have entered, knowing that it takes encouragement to make the Fairs offer the kind of premiums they have offered; as an exhibitor they say he should have entered even though he did not expect to show, or for some good reason could not show. They say he should have entered for something as he has a large string of horses.

I am rather inclined to take the side of the Fair Directors, because I feel that if we expect to have the Fairs continue to hang up such premiums as they are hanging up now they must be encouraged by entries, and a man must enter whether he expects to win or not. We can not all win every time, but in order to keep the enthusiasm and exhibits and premiums to high standards, and attractive standards, we must enter. Outside of the criticisms for stock owners who do not enter, the Fair Directors seem to be entirely sanguine as to the outcome of the Fair. They think they are going to have a good Fair. They have a fairly good entry list regardless of some of the people having stayed in their tents.

PAUL BROWN.

St. Louis, July 8, 1913.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The horsemen of the country have learned that three to enter and two to start stands for what it reads. The October Prize Stake for \$3,000 was not declared off, although there were but four entries. Others may be added on Sept. 15th, but this race for \$3,000 will go if there are two starters. In the fifteen races for the meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association the average number of entries is a fraction above thirty-one.

In the two-year-old division you will find Airdale (1) 2:15 1/4, and Peter Volo, 2:19, and second on the list is Bemba, 2:27 1/4, entered by Allen Farm. Her sister, a year older, sold to Austin W. Abbott for \$200, because her dam, Rana, 2:11 1/4, by Lancelot, was a gray and a pacer; the proprietor of Allen Farm, reading the signs right, and not yielding to his prejudices against the pacing habit of action. The Missouri race goers of a few years ago will remember when Freeman Mack and Bob Harriman had out Helen Blazes, one of the family, for Bob bred her and he and Mack developed and educated her. Now Mr. B. C. Kimlin of Cherry Valley, Ill., enters her three-year-old by Peter Donna, in the Kentucky stake, for \$2,000. Bob has been so lucky himself, in his horse racing, he can wish Mr. Kimlin "good luck" with a good grace. The first time I ever saw Freeman Mack, he was coming through what Vermonters would call a "sugar snow" on Bob's farm north of Bunceton. In the 2:12 class, with 45 entries, I see nothing that looks better than the chestnut mare Lady Grattan, sired by one of the very fast unmarked sons of Grattan, and her dam a race mare by a brother to Missouri's first 2:30 3-year-old trotter. She is purely a Kansas-Missouri product. Her dam was the bread ticket for the Parsons' Kansas horses when they were racing Toney for the world's hobbled record, at both gaits. That would be an empty honor now when the better class of western tracks and breeders are doing all they can to discredit the leg harness.

After I failed to get the chestnut son of Nutwood from the Colman Stock Farm, I entered into negotiations for Roll On, 2:13 1/4, not without a good deal of hesitation, for it has been talked, ever since Mr. Patterson was racing him, that he was a dangerous horse to handle. I was so placed that, no matter what I had, I must leave most of the actual care to the two boys, and a dangerous horse was one of the things I did not want. The horse came to us fat and soft. We made a light season with him, driving him every day, all the time looking for his dangerous habits to develop. I would as soon think of an old family horse developing cussedness as to think of Roll On, as I considered him, before I took him. In a month all I cared for was to see the horse have a chance. From a fat, soft, chuffy horse, we got him down to 930 pounds, and without trying to balance him we found it was a mighty hard proposition to get him where he would not try to trot. The last stunt I tried on him was to pull off his front shoes and leave his hind ones on. I never saw any horse try harder to trot than he did, and this was the horse they said the only man who could balance him was dead, and he never would trot to his 2:17 1/4 at Joplin or 2:13 1/4 on a mile track. It was actual money out of my pocket to see him go, but I told them in thirty days Tom Ervin would have him trotting as he never had trotted. The man who drove him had less judgment than a turkey. No horse would stand up under the work he got, and because he was afraid of the horse and the horse as much afraid of him, he worked him more, to keep him so he could handle him.

Outside parties timed him a 2:08 gait when Ervin had been handling

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Separators, Feeders, Saw Mills	
1501, Jumbo	12 h. p., direct fire
1502, Russell	12 h. p., direct fire
1503, Minneapolis	12 h. p., return fire
1504, Advance	12 h. p., return fire
1505, Gaar-Scott	12 h. p., direct fire
1506, Single Star Engine	12 h. p., direct fire
1507, Double Star Engine	12 h. p., direct fire
1508, Single Minneapolis	12 h. p., direct fire
1509, Buffalo Star	12 h. p., direct fire
1510, Heilman	12 h. p., return fire
1511, A. W. Stevens	12 h. p., direct fire
1512, Russell Cmp.	12 h. p., direct fire
1513, Peerless	12 h. p., direct fire
1514, Minneapolis	12 h. p., return fire
1515, Minneapolis	12 h. p., return fire
1516, Minneapolis	12 h. p., return fire
1517, Minneapolis	12 h. p., return fire
1518, Nichol & Shepard	12 h. p., return fire
1519, Nichol & Shepard	12 h. p., return fire
1520, Kelly, R. Eng. Eng.	12 h. p., return fire
1521, Double Minneapolis	12 h. p., direct fire
1522, Minneapolis	12 h. p., return fire
1523, Rumely Engine	20 h. p., return fire
1524, Buffalo Pitts	20 h. p., return fire box
1525, Buffalo Pitts	20 h. p., direct fire
1526, Russell	20 h. p., return fire
1527, Gaar-Scott	20 h. p., direct fire
1528, Minneapolis	20 h. p., direct fire
1529, Minneapolis	20 h. p., return fire
1530, Avery Traction Eng.	22 h. p., under-mounted
1531, Minneapolis	20 h. p., direct fire

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him 30 days. This does not change my mind a bit. The man who could take a half thoroughbred and mark him in one season in 2:20 1/4 would take a horse bred to trot, as Roll On is bred, with a head that had no thought but to try to do his best, and if the horse that beats him in October ever starts in a 2:10 class again, it will be because the stand is fixed before the race and not because the winner was given justice.

The readers of the RURAL WORLD are not breeding or racing horses, but they know that the actual test of the value of a trotting-bred horse is the racing for which he is bred.

They know that because Gen. Watts was the first 3-year-old stallion to trot 2:06 1/4, he gets mares from Missouri and States even further away. They know that because Peter the Great and his half brother trotted in 2:07 1/4 and 2:08 as four-year-olds they are getting

mares from which they are siring more speed than horses ever did before, not because they had more speed, but because their speed was a known quantity. Men have sent and will send mares to such horses, as it would be an utter impossibility for the colts to fail in developing a high class of speed. The readers of the RURAL WORLD think for themselves. They know that it takes brains to produce the best of anything, and they rejoice when the use of brains gives expected results.

IRON MOUNTAIN FARM NOTES.

While the season has been unusually dry and farming has suffered from drought in this section, Oscar Ames has managed to get quite a lot of work into his horses, although the track was at times loose and cuppy.

St. Roch, the 2-year-old colt by Bingen, 2:06 1/4, dam Angiola, 2:06, trotted a surprising mile last week and did it so easily that owner W. H. Smollinger and other witnesses could scarcely believe their watches. The colt went to the half in 1:11 and finished the mile in 2:19, with Oscar sitting still. He is in high flesh and has not been given much brush work, but has a world of natural speed. Belford Belle, 2:19 1/4, which was second to Zarrine, 2:07 1/4, in 2:07 1/4, at Springfield, Ill., last fall, worked in 2:13 1/4, last half in 1:03; Advisory (3), by Echo Bell, 2:21 1/4, worked in 2:18 1/4; Lulu Lumine, 2:19 1/4; Corona Belle, 2:18 1/2, and Lamonite, 2:27 1/4, all trotters, have worked in from 2:16 to 2:20.

SAVAGE'S BIG PURCHASE.

The International 1:55 Horse Farm, W. M. Savage, proprietor, Minneapolis, Minn., reports that the following brood mares have been purchased by that establishment:

"The Witch, by Onward, dam by Nutwood, second dam by Harold; Beuzaud Audubon, by J. J. Audubon, 2:19 1/4, dam Roberta A., second dam by Harold, and her filly foal of this year by Wotan, 2:17 1/4; Queen Meg, by Baron Bel, 2:11 1/2, dam by Baron Wilkes, and her filly foal of this year by Ed Custer, 2:10; Sanguine C., by Oh So, 2:25 1/2, dam by Harold, second dam by Gambetta Wilkes; Helen C. Hill, by Anderson Wilkes, dam Maggie Hernly (dam of A. J. D., 2:09 1/4, and two others, by Regalia; Katie Bond, by The Bondsman, dam by Wilkes Boy; Emma Louise (dam of Tilly Sal, 2:09 1/4, and five others), by Noblesse 14486; Edna Custer (4), daughter of Ed Custer, 2:10, dam by Baron Bel 2:11 1/2.

"We secured Extine (dam of two), by Expedition, first dam with six in the list by Axtell, second dam a record and producing mare by Harold, and third dam Miss Russell, the mother of Maud S., 2:08 1/2. We also got Nellie Colbert (dam of three), by Colbert, 2:07 1/2. We also have Nervida, by Nervolo, 2:04 1/4, and dam Nellie Colbert as above. Nervida has some fast colts coming on, one of them winning the 2-year-old pace at the South Dakota State Fair last year. We got her 4-year-old filly, Tootsie Marie, by Phaltarus, which has shown a lot of speed.

"Another good one is Maynee Simmons, 2:28 (dam May Bonda Simmons, 2:16 1/2), by Simmons, 2:28, dam May Wagner (dam of Baronmore, 2:14 1/4), by Strathmore, second dam a record and producing mare by Alcantara.

"Cedar Queen, by Alcantarus; Magie M., a granddaughter of Hambletonian 10, has some fast colts coming on; Josephine Mateo, by San Mateo, 2:13 1/4, dam by Princeps; Betsy Aegon, by Aegon Star, 2:11 1/4. We also have Betsy's 3-year-old filly by Boreal Baron and another 3-year-old filly by same horse, dam Lady Woodford by Woodford Wilkes. Easter Bar, by Bartolo (3), 2:19 1/4, dam by Boreal. Julia Foley, by Bartolo (3), 2:19 1/4,

dam by Onward; Silver Blaze, by Onward Silver, Jr., dam by San Mateo; Silver Rose, by Onward Silver, Jr., dam by Expedition; Silver Girl, by Onward Silver, Jr., dam Quoddy Girl, 2:16 1/4; Lorena Mac, by Rex Guard, 2:07 1/4, and Baroness K., by Boreal Baron, dam Betsy Aegon as above."

VETERINARY NOTES.

By Dr. F. A. Orme, San Francisco Veterinary College.

All sick animals should be immediately removed from contact with healthy ones, at least until the nature of the disease is known. They should be fed and watered from separate vessels.

The outside wall of a horse's hoof should never be touched with a rasp or file, as the covering (periople) provided by nature is removed, thus permitting the penetration and absorption of filth that causes the hoof to become contracted and brittle, producing a predisposition to quartercracks.

Overfeeding and irregular feeding is the cause of more sickness among horses than any other known cause. The stomach of a horse is so exceedingly small compared to his size that he should be fed and watered at least three times per day, the capacity of the horse's stomach being 18 pints. The capacity of a cow's stomach is 52 gallons.

The old familiar saying: "If a horse has a broken leg, remove the shoe and examine the foot anyhow," should certainly be acted on to the extent that every lame horse should have the shoe removed and the foot thoroughly examined.

Manure should not be allowed to accumulate inside the stable, as the inhalation of noxious odors in many instances causes an irritation of the air passages and renders them liable to coughs and colds.

A mixture of equal parts of tincture iodine, turpentine and sulphuric ether, applied once daily for several days, will stop the growth of new splints.

The horse should be shod at least once every 40 days whether the shoes are worn or not, as the hoofs overgrow the shoes, this being the cause of inflammation of the feet and corns.

Some of the causes of colic are overloading the stomach, dirty alimentary matters, retention and hardening of excrementitious matters, calculi and concretions, intestinal worms, prolonged fast; unusual movements (rolling on the back when cast), retention of urine and bolting the whole grain from gluttony or hunger, etc.

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MISSOURI COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1913.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am sending you herewith a list of the County Fairs to be held in Missouri during the year 1913, together with the name of the secretary, the date, and the place. The data has been compiled by me as Secretary of the Missouri Association of County and District Fair Managers.

E. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secy.

County.	Name of Fair.	Town.	Secretary.	Date, 1913.
Andrew.	Andrew County Fair.	Bolckow.	W. W. Craig.	Aug. 26-28.
Audrain.	Mexico Fair Ass'n.	Mexico.	E. H. Carter.	Aug. 13-15.
Bates.	Bates County Fair Ass'n.	Butler.	T. J. Day.	Aug. 19-21.
Boone.	Boone Co. Agr. & Mch. Soc.	Columbia.	B. H. Hatton.	Aug. 5-7.
Boone.	Sturgeon Fair.	Sturgeon.	S. Spellman.	Aug. 19-21.
Buchanan.	Buchanan Co. Agr. & Mch. Soc.	Benton.	J. P. Sweeney.	Oct. 1-4.
Callaway.	Callaway Co. Fair Ass'n.	New Bloomfield.	M. P. Fox.	Aug. 19-21.
Cape Girardeau.	Cape Girardeau Fair.	Cape Girardeau.	J. T. Nunn, Jr.	Sept. 17-20.
Chariton.	Prairie Hill Fair Ass'n.	Prairie Hill.	C. L. Sears.	Sept. 10-12.
Clark.	Clark Co. Agr. & Mch. Ass'n.	Kahoka.	C. T. Duer.	Sept. 1-3.
Clay.	The Smithville Horse Show and Fair Ass'n.	Smithville.	B. B. Iden.	Sept. 18-19.
Clinton.	Clinton Fair Ass'n.	Clinton.	C. C. Bryan.	Sept. 9-12.
Cole.	The Centerton Fair.	Centerton.	Ray S. Hawthorne.	Aug. 28-29.
Cooper.	The Bunceton Fair Ass'n.	Bunceton.	H. Meeker.	Aug. 27-29.
Crawford.	Crawford Co. Fair Ass'n.	Cuba.	I. C. Walker.	Sept. 23-26.
Dade.	Dade Co. Agr. & Mch. Ass'n.	Lockwood.	S. D. McMillen.	Sept. 15-19.
Daviess.	Daviess Co. Fair Ass'n.	Daviessburg.	R. E. Maupin.	Aug. 26-29.
DeKalb.	DeKalb Co. Agr. & L. S. Exhibit.	Maysville.	E. A. Hofstatter.	Sept. 8-9.
Franklin.	Franklin Co. Agr. & Mch. Soc.	Washington.	H. H. Thias.	Sept. 11-12.
Franklin.	Sullivan Tri-County Fair.	Sullivan.	J. T. Williams.	Aug. 27-29.
Gasconade.	Gasconade Co. Agr. Ass'n.	Hermann.	L. Haberstock.	Aug. 29-31.
Gentry.	The Gentry County Fair.	Albany.	Chas Littlewood.	Aug. 19-22.
Grundy.	Grundy Co. Fair Ass'n.	Trenton.	A. T. Cornwell.	Sept. 3-5.
Howard.	Howard Co. Fair Ass'n.	Fayette.	J. Thompson.	Aug. 19-22.
Jasper.	The Big Carthage Fair.	Carthage.	Miss E. R. Knell.	Aug. 5-8.
Jackson.	Independence Fair.	Independence.	W. H. Johnson.	Aug. 28-30.
Jefferson.	Jefferson Co. Agr. & Fair Ass'n.	Festus.	C. E. Giebler.	Sept. 28-29.
Knox.	Knox-Lewis-Shelby Fair.	Newark.	W. A. Hendren.	Sept. 2-5.
Knox.	The Knox City Agr. & Mch. Fair Ass'n.	Knox City.	A. Shrenk.	Aug. 12-15.
Lafayette.	Lafayette Co. Fair Ass'n.	Higginsville.	J. E. Koppenbrink.	Aug. 19-22.
Lewis.	Lewis Co. Agr. & Mch. Fair Ass'n.	Monticello.	J. A. West.	Sept. 25-26.
Lincoln.	Lincoln Co. Fair Ass'n.	Troy.	B. J. Crouch.	Sept. 2-5.
Linn.	Linn Co. Fair Ass'n.	Brookfield.	Gus Gannon.	July 15-18.
Livingston.	Chillicothe Fair Co.	Chillicothe.	A. M. Shelton.	July 22-25.
Macon.	The North Macon Agr. & Mch. Soc.	La Plata.	W. W. Henderson.	Sept. 9-12.
Macon.	Callao Fair Ass'n.	Callao.	E. G. Jones.	Sept. 16-18.
Macon.	New Cambria Fair Ass'n.	New Cambria.	W. E. Howell.	Sept. 18-21.
Macon.	Macon Co. Agr. & Mch. Soc.	Atlanta.	V. D. Gordon.	Sept. 8-11.
Marion.	Marion Co. A. & M. Fair.	Palmyra.	G. E. Thompson.	Sept. 10-13.
Moniteau.	Moniteau Co. Agr. & Mch. Soc.	California.	L. B. Meyer.	Sept. 8-9.
Monroe.	Monroe Co. Fair Ass'n.	Paris.	W. L. Crawford.	Sept. 2-5.
Montgomery.	Montgomery Co. Agr. Soc.	Montgomery City.	G. R. McVay.	Aug. 28-29.
Osage.	Osage Co. Fair Ass'n.	Linn.	H. M. Lucekennhoff.	Oct. 14-17.
Phelps.	Phelps Co. Agr. Mch. Ass'n.	Rolla.	W. R. Ellis.	Sept. 2-5.
Pike.	Pike Co. Fair Ass'n.	Bowling Green.	H. M. Strother.	Aug. 5-8.
Platte.	Platte Co. Agr. Mch. & Stock Ass'n.	Platte City.	J. L. Garrick.	Aug. 26-29.
Polk.	Polk Co. Agr. Mch. Soc.	Bolivar.	W. U. Townsend.	Sept. 24-27.
Ralls.	New London.	New London.	C. H. Lamb.	July 29-Aug. 1.
Randolph.	Clark Fair Ass'n.	Clark.	R. R. Connell.	Sept. 8-11.
Randolph.	Randolph Co. Agr. Mch. Soc.	Jackson.	G. W. Butler.	Aug. 24-28.
Randolph.	Moberly Agr. Fair Ass'n.	Moberly.	Jno. L. Hogg.	July 29-Aug. 1.
St. Francis.	Southeast Mo. Fair Ass'n.	Farmington.	A. Wulffert.	Sept. 10-13.
Saline.	Saline Agr. Fair.	Marshall.	E. W. Brown.	Aug. 13-16.
Scotland.	Scotland Co. Fair Ass'n.	Memphis.	J. R. Hudson.	Aug. 28-29.
Shuyler.	Queen City Corn & Stock Show.	Queen City.	C. C. Crockett.	Sept. 18-21.
Scott.	Tri-County Fair, Scott, New Madrid.	Sikeston.	Harry Smith.	Sept. 24-27.
Shelby.	Shelby Co. Agr. Mch. Soc.	Shelbina.	W. H. Gillispie.	Aug. 28-29.
St. Louis.	St. Louis County Fair.	Creve Coeur.	Geo. B. Bowen.	Sept. 18-21.
Sullivan.	Green City Fair Ass'n.	Green City.	A. E. Jones.	Aug. 19-22.
Warren.	Warren Co. Fair.	Wright City.	G. E. Schaper.	Aug. 20-22.

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Your duties are as numerous as the stars.
As you will calm our lives when things look drear,
We'll cling to thee, like sailors to the spars.

ALBERT E. VASSAR.

St. Louis.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
NOTES FROM THE PARSONAGE.

By Mrs. Annie H. Bauer (nee Miss Annie Hoffarth).

I presume I do not need any introduction to the readers of the Home Circle, though writing under a new name, as I have been contributing Notes From the Ozarks for several years past. But I left my home in the Ozarks last May, having been persuaded by a Methodist preacher to come and live in the parsonage at Papinville, in Bates County, Mo., and from henceforth I will write under different surroundings.

I find this country very different from the Ozarks. I am living near the junction of two rivers, the Marais des Cygne and Osage rivers; and this country is some 600 feet or more below the altitude of where I formerly lived.

We have large groves of pecan trees, and last year they yielded a good crop of nuts, which sold for a good price. We also have quite a number of saloons in Rich Hill, but the sentiment against selling liquor is such that we hope to see local option win in the near future.

Papinville is only a village. In the center of a fine farming country, but I find that it has a history that is very interesting, and as soon as I have collected sufficient data I will give a sketch of it. Until a few months ago I had never so much as heard of the name Papinville, and I suspect that there are but few others that know anything about it, save those who were raised here; but I shall try to tell the story of its settlement and past history in a way that will awaken an interest in the place.

I find the roads are much better here now than down in the Ozarks, as there are no rocks and hills here, of course; but I fancy that in winter the mud here will be much worse than the rocks would be down there.

Corn seems to be the principal crop here, and much of the land is still in large bodies (ranches they call them) and is farmed by renters who grow only corn. Clover would do well, I believe, and quite a good deal of wheat was raised this year, which promises to yield well. The chinch-bug was in the wheat and is injuring the corn since the wheat has been cut, but I find that the progressive farmers have silos which enable them to save their corn crop to advantage.

despite the dry weather or chinch-bugs.

I find that the farmers have comfortable homes with modern conveniences, and pianos are found in many of the farm-homes.

One of the interesting sights to me is the large fields of "slough-grass" which resembles our native wild grass in the Ozarks, known as the "blue-stem," and I am told that large quantities of hay is put up of this "slough-grass." It is being cut, cured, baled and shipped now, and I wish I had a good camera to secure some photos of the work.

Another village some three miles from Papinville is called Prairie City, and they have a cheese factory here, which furnishes a home market for the farmers of the surrounding country. Prairie City and the surrounding country is made up of Germans, who have a nice, large commodious church-house built by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination.

I attended services there once, listening to a sermon delivered in the German language, and though unable to understand any of it, I found it very interesting, because my father was a native of Germany and had often told me so many things about the Fatherland and its people, and his father was a member of the Lutheran church.

There is a bluff near here that I am told is very picturesque, and is a favorite resort for camping parties from a large number of towns and cities from the surrounding country. This bluff has a history, too, connected in some way with the Indians, as an Indian mission was established in this country over 80 years ago.

We have a nice country church-house here in our village, and a cosy, four-room parsonage, which makes a very pleasant home for the pastor. The people are sociable, and I received a very cordial reception when I came to live among them.

For the past few years I have been deeply interested in the discussions of the Country Church Problem, and believe I can add something to the discussion which will prove helpful to others.

We heartily congratulate our able contributor on her marriage and wish her and her husband a prosperous and untroubled voyage over the sea of life.—Ed.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
A WELCOME NEW MEMBER.

By E. H. B.

Here comes another new member, but before I am admitted to the Home Circle I have a confession to make.

When we first moved up to the country and began taking the RURAL WORLD, I used to smile when I came to the Home Circle page. Honestly I did. I thought it quaint, old-fashioned and provincial, but—I read it just the same; and it was not so very long until I read it first. Now I find myself anxious for the paper if it happens to come a day late, and it is not because I am eager to read the farm articles—good and profitable reading though they be. It is the letters from the members of the Home Circle that I miss, for I have outgrown all the foolish notions that I had at first, and feel as if I had made a lot of new friends through the medium of this paper. I am truly interested in what happens in your various homes and enjoy reading what you care to tell us.

So from time to time I am going to add my mite; that is, if you will admit me after what I have had to tell you this time.

Down here in southwest Missouri—Jasper County—we have been suffering for rain. A shower Sunday and a rain Monday helped us some. Corn is not suffering yet, but the dry weather cut down the berry crop. And berries are an item with us, too. Gardens are pretty well burnt up, but there

is a good market for anything that we do have to sell. String beans bring \$2 a bushel; peas, \$1.75; spring chickens sell for 40 cents apiece, and I find ready market for all the eggs my hens will lay at 20 cents a dozen. Butter brings me 40 cents a pound; so it is not hard for the farm woman to "live at home and make pin-money, too."

Well, I must not occupy too much space at my first sitting, so will close, and come again, if I may.

Webb City, Mo., June 22, 1913.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
CAMPING OUT IN THE OZARKS.

By Pine Burr.

We are only one mile from a wonderful little river of cold, deep sea green spring water, but we heard of a better fishing and camping out place eleven miles away. Isn't it queer how that will-o'-the-wisp "better country farther on" lures men (and women) from shore to shore, from the north to the sunny south, from Florida up to Canada, and when the wander lust once enters the veins, there must be change, change, until we begin to believe our ancestry dates back to the tribes that wandered and had here "no continuing city."

The morning mists still hung along the river, the dew still lay on the tiny leaves and the cobwebs, when we made our early start. The men folks went in the wagon along with bundles of quilts and pillows, tubs of "grub," horse feed, fishing poles, guns and the various paraphernalia that goes to make a camping outfit. We followed in the surry and enjoyed the morning drive among fields of corn, lately cultivated, fields of clover and the good gardens and truck patches.

The road led us past many good farms, past the country store, next a little white school house, then a turn in the road brought us past one of those little sacred spots, with its tiny white stones and larger marble monuments, and so on up a hill and then a dip into a hollow, until we reached a small creek, and so made camp for noon while the men reconnoitered for the best fishing place.

We of course built a fire, made coffee and fried bacon and then unpacked the lunch cooked at home. The way all edibles disappeared gave evidence that we had good cooks or fine appetites, perhaps both—and let me tell you that you may safely eat pickle and pie, drink coffee, eat rich cake—in fact, try all sorts of experiments if you are camping out.

After tramping around, the location not proving suitable, we moved on. Away from the main traveled road we found a good spring and so camped out alongside the creek. The fishing tackle was quickly adjusted and there was a scattering out to favorite fishing places.

It seems good to leave civilization and get back to the woods—no screeching locomotives, no city noises, no contention, no pianos out of tune played by mechanism—nothing but the rippling water, the slowly moving shadows cast by trees waving in the sunshine; the splash of a fish, the drone of a bee, the buzzing of a fly and the song of a bird. A little wren busy raising her family, scolds as she flutters around with a worm in her mouth and at last dips into the hidden nest so close to you. Oh, well, the fish don't bite anyway so let's just be lazy and loaf and dream. But the active boy breaks in with a song as the fish won't bite at his hook either and he brings you back to civilization with a jerk as he sings in his clear boyish voice: "And it's fun to flirt with the other fellow's girl, and we'll all go home when there's no place else to go."

After awhile the trees make great long shadows, the fishermen began to straggle in. The boys long ago went swimming, and as the twilight deepens there is a great big heap of driftwood

set afire and some logs laid on. Coals are pulled out to cook the coffee, fry the frog legs that the biggest boy got, and the fish that the others caught are little, few and far between. But seven pair of large frog legs make a fine supper and the grub from home still tastes fine, and thanks be, there are no piles of dishes after the banquet.

One can think of the best stories around a camp fire and everybody can sing until somebody suggests that trying to sleep goes along with camping out, so we try the novelty.

Did you ever lie and watch the light shining on the under side of the trees' leaves? It is the prettiest sight. Waving leaves from the heat of the fire and up above the topmost limbs, away up through dark shadows, are patches of sky, showing a star or two, and after a while a late moon comes sailing among little fleecy clouds, the dew drops among the old fallen leaves, the old bull frogs tear the night's stillness into fragments with their bass chorus, and—why next thing you know it is morning and there is the excitement of breakfast, and eggs brought from home are fried with some bacon, and those boys eat pie instead of any sawdust breakfast food, and so that is the way we camp out in the Ozarks. Come and try it.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
AT MY SOUTH WINDOW.

By Adela Stevens Cody.

From my south window where my machine stands there is no visible evidence of the drought which is inflicting such serious losses upon the farms, gardens and dairies of this region, for our neighbor has about an acre of blackberries which has been allowed to grow up in all kinds of vegetable life until it presents the appearance of a tropical jungle. Oaks, elms, crabapple bushes, elder bushes, dogberry bushes and blackberry bushes, all linked together by wild grapevines, prove the charge of "barren hills" a myth when Nature is given a free hand to show man what she can do with them. Sprinkled thickly through all these robust groups of forest stragglers are clumps of the lavender-tinted milkweed whose perfumed balls fill the yard and rooms of our house with the most delicious fragrance. But the berries on the blackberry bushes are dried beyond hope of ever furnishing anything edible.

The query, "What shall we get for dinner?" has become one of more serious interest than ever. I had a promising garden of lettuce, beans, cabbage, sweet corn, tomatoes, squash, Irish and sweet potatoes planted, and spent all the time and strength I had hoeing it, picking potato bugs from the Irish potatoes, chasing Hessian flies, or ground fleas, from the sweet potatoes, salting and liming the cabbage for cabbage worms, etc., to finally abandon it without getting a "mess" of anything (except lettuce) as a trophy of my warfare, on account of the drought which is prevailing so widely over our land. The corn was doing so well that I was sure of a plentiful supply for the table, and I kept the rake busy every morning practicing dry farming on a baby scale by protecting the plants with a dust mulch—when a couple of horses broke out of their pasture one moonlight night and had a picnic there, lunching on the young corn and rolling on the soft ground.

Our early apples are dropping off the trees already, being no larger than English walnuts. But I'm using them anyhow. I just wash them, slice them from the core and boil them until tender, and strain through a colander, then add sugar and spice and boil again until they are like marmalade. I am going to can a lot of them in this way next week.

Well, the Home Circle has an "old timey" look of late, so many of the former contributors have made their

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appearance. Pine Burr, May Myrtle, Harriet, Rosa Autumn and other familiar names among the Circles being seen. (Now, please, please, dear proof-reader, don't let a feeling of gallantry induce you to change that word "Circle" to circular. Webster says a Circle is a mean or inferior poet—a strolling versemaker; but we of the Home Circle have dowered the word with a finer meaning.)

Among the newer writers, the letters of Mrs. Mardis are very interesting. But she seems to have fallen into the ranks of the sisterhood who fear everything that is not draped in the mosses of conventionality. To listen to some of them, we'd think that to take an interest in anything outside the four walls of the home is to court destruction. I know many men who take great interest in politics and vote on all important issues. But they are not office-seekers and do not neglect their homes nor business by doing their duty to their state and country. Why should women be less sensible? The one who will want to be an officeholder and make politics a business instead of a duty will be the one whom we find neglecting her home and family for bridge parties and cheating and squabbling for some gaudy prize, or the one who will maneuver or wriggle herself into the presidency of the Dorcas Sewing Society of her church or the literary club of her village, however unfitted for the position she may be; so we shall not be any worse off by her craving for a place in the limelight than we are now.

Politics is not the "rotten mess" so many declare it is, but a great science which is worthy of the careful study of every man and woman desirous of seeing "the wheels go 'round" smoothly in the world's great workshops of things worth while.

If "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," as we are so frequently reminded by the non-progressives, the possessor of that hand owes it to her sons that she fit herself for the task by being able to guide and instruct them in both spiritual and temporal duties towards their fellow-beings.

If man is what woman makes him, she should be capable of doing a good job. If politics is rotten, she is to blame. If she can't send good men out into the arena of public life to represent her and her lifelong work in the sacred peace and privacy of her home, she is a failure and has no right to the job. So "Raus mit her!" say I. But, seriously, I do think that, far and by, we're a pretty good lot of folks, both men and women, and that there won't be any danger to either side from working together in public. Let's forget that we're men and women and be "just people," and strive together to get the worth-while things that God has ordained for His children upon earth.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
AN APPRECIATED LETTER AND A
RECIPE FOR "MRS. MATTY."

By Margaret Marie.
Some time has elapsed since I contributed my mite to the Home Circle. I used to write occasionally. I relished the letters from Excelsior Springs immensely. They made me register this vain wish: "Oh, how I wish some kind, generous soul would donate me a home in a fruit orchard at Excelsior Springs."

The RURAL WORLD has visited our home ever since I can remember. I think it has been in the family ever since it existed. Therefore, the paper is eagerly looked for by me.

I will send a recipe for curing beef. Rub each piece of beef very lightly with salt; let them lie singly on a tray or board for 24 hours; then wipe them very dry. Pack them closely in a tub, taking care that it is perfectly sweet and clean. Have the pickle ready, I became so attached to farm life.

made thus: Boil four gallons of soft water with 10 pounds of coarse salt, 4 ounces of saltpetre, and 2 pounds of coarse brown sugar; let it boil 15 minutes, and skim it, while boiling, very clean. When perfectly cold, pour it on the beef, laying a weight on the top to keep the meat under the pickle. This quantity is sufficient for 100 pounds of beef if closely packed."

This recipe is tried and true. Success to the dear old RURAL WORLD.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
EDNA'S CHOICE.

By Maggie Ladell Riley.

Lawrence, Kan., R. F. D. No. 4.

The pale beauty of the midnight moon was glinting generously through the fresh dewy pines.

A gayer vision of twinkling stars never beamed forth more radiant silvery rays than were the lot of these heavenly beauties.

Many were the eyes looking upward in the city of Boston, with fond eagerness on the extraordinary beauty of the smiling night. But among those who took no notice of the glorious vision, were the inmates of "Sidwell Mansion."

Mrs. Lidwell was walking to and fro across the floor of her elaborately furnished parlor, full of wrathful, indignation, shooting quick glances at her daughter Edna, who was sitting on a cushion chair somewhat unnerved, in a corner of the room.

"Do not talk to me, Edna, your mother is outrageously disgusted with you, since I even after the death of your father, have so completely concerned myself about your educational welfare to the extent that you can cope with any of the talented musicians and singers in Boston." Edna, what respect do you show your mother?" allowing this sort of affair to exist after all the interest I have taken in you."

"Mother, I hope I will never be accused of not during my duty. But many times I have told you I never cared to be any more than a farmer's wife, and you termed it as being a foolish dream, and impossible for any Lidwell. I am only your talented daughter by practice, just simply to comply with your wishes, knowing how much you desired it of me."

"Hush Edna, compose yourself, you are extremely excited, returned her mother hotly.

"How will the people of my social standing control their imagination when the news is noised around that the daughter of one of the wealthiest women in Boston has consented to be the wife of that worthless Bud Martin? —with a few fine horses and a tract of land large enough to raise a few acres of corn, and his reputation to dig out of the ground, if he ever has one."

"Bud Martin is a good, honest fellow, and I love him exceedingly," exclaimed Edna, her indignation rising.

"Your mother!" returned Mrs. Lidwell. "I raised you above the common rut of every-day farm life to the height of a well-educated lady, and now you are going to lower the standard of your people by taking that smooth-lipped Bud Martin, and toil and drudge in his kitchen with the low aim of any poor peasant. What do you know of keeping house, Edna, especially a farmhouse? Your hands are soft and white and know nothing of toil."

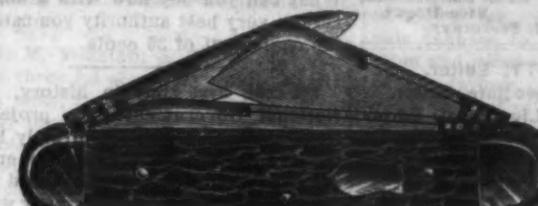
Edna had composed herself and now she spoke calmly.

"Mother, unfortunately for you, but with much pleasure for me, I learned to cook and do many other useful things that pertain to housekeeping, when you sent me, when quite a little girl, to spend my school vacation on Uncle Dan's big farm. I begged Aunt Ella to teach me and she was glad to do so, and it was while there visiting

I became so attached to farm life. I

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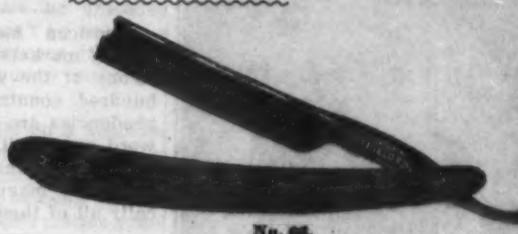
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son between mother and daughter, Edna Lidwell and Bud Martin were quietly married at the Lidwell mansion.

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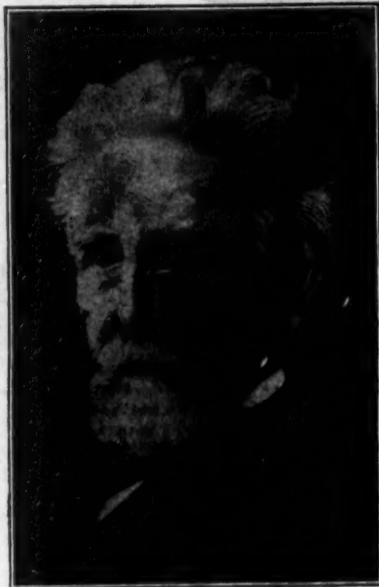
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The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmer's can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

The cost of living is going down. The 2-cent rate has gone into effect on the railroads.

Removing earth at the rate of 3,000,000 cubic feet a day is called putting the "finishing touches" on the Panama Canal.

A new Battle of Gettysburg was fought at the reunion of the Blue and

the Gray when Gen. Rye mixed with Gen. Bourbon. All the fools are not dead yet.

Years ago it was common to hear men indulge in a huge laugh at the 50-cent dollar. But the laugh has given place to more serious thinking. What can you buy now with a dollar? On the very best authority you can get the equivalent of 35 cents.

For the first time in history, the National Government has projected itself into the matter of directly helping the farmer to market his crops. Secretary McAdoo has announced that \$500,000,000 emergency currency would be forthcoming should the banks need it.

American manufactures are now finding markets in every country and colony of the world. More than one hundred countries, colonies, and dependencies are included in the list of world communities to which the products of the United States are distributed, and manufacturers go to practically all of them.

Behind the disposition on all sides to speak flippantly of a proposed tax on bachelors, there has been the force of sound economic reasoning. It does not seem right that the man who takes on the responsibility of husband and father should be penalized while the man who avoids such responsibility should be rewarded.

The convention of the National Society of Sons of the Revolution adopted resolutions condemning the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. This action is commendable. It is high time that some one should call a halt on the poor patriotism and poor taste which would make the flag a catchpenny device.

While we are promised another bumper crop year, it has not kept pace with the constantly growing population. The value of farm crops grows greater each year, due last year to the extremely high prices for produce. At the present rate of consumption it will not be long till cotton will be the only important agricultural product which we can export.

The City of Buffalo is preparing an elaborate entertainment for the several thousand delegates expected at the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, according to a statement issued by Herbert Blakeslee, Executive Secretary of the Buffalo Citizens' Committee. The Congress will be held the last week in August, and will be attended from all the leading nations of the world.

A cablegram dated, July 3, from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, which has been received by the United States Department of Agriculture, states that in European Russia this year's winter wheat crop is estimated as 277,683,000 bushels, or 13.8 per cent more than last year's production, and the winter rye crop 917,163,000 bushels, or 8.9 per cent less than last year's production.

Students and teachers from thirteen states are attending the summer school at the Kansas Agricultural College. It is the most successful summer session the agricultural college has had. The enrollment of nearly 400 students is one hundred more than last year. The school is particularly attractive because of its courses in domestic science and agriculture which have a reputation as the best in the United States. It is for these courses, particularly, that students have entered this summer from Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Texas, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The glorious Fourth of July has come and gone, leaving behind it, as usual, a train of accidents, fatalities and destruction of property, and making more emphatic the lessons we have learned from preceding celebrations. The mayor of St. Louis, finding the present law ineffective, will take immediate action for the suppression of fireworks, having written to Boston and other cities for a copy of their ordinance against the unrestrained use of this method of celebrating this holiday. The ordinance will make it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell fireworks. It has now come to the place where the thinking people favor observance of the day by educating our young people in patriotism and history. To this end, pageants and history pictures are being generally enacted in the schools, all of which is highly commendable and a step in the right direction.

OVERGRAZED STOCK RANGES CAN COME BACK.

The improved condition of the national forest range after regulated grazing is pointed to by experts of the department of agriculture as a demonstration that areas which have been severely damaged through overstocking by sheep and cattle can be brought back to their former carrying power through a system of sufficiently intelligent use.

When the government took charge of the live stock ranges within the national forests some of them were so badly overgrazed and otherwise injured from reckless handling of the stock that their grazing value appeared to have been almost entirely destroyed. Many of these ranges, however, have been restored and made as valuable as ever. On several of the forests results have more than justified the expectations and the range is in better condition than it ever was.

An example of this improvement is cited in the Nebo national forest, Utah. In 1903, when that forest was created, the ranges within the forest boundaries were found to be badly overgrazed and trampled because there was a lack of any control or supervision over the areas. One of the areas was at that time estimated to be capable of carrying only 3,000 head of cattle. Now, through conservative management and judicious distribution of the cattle over the ranges, and improvements in water conditions, the carrying capacity of the range has been increased until, in the present season, nearly 8,000 head of cattle are using this particular area, and forest officers feel that a few hundred head more can be safely grazed there without injury.

THE MEETING AT GETTYSBURG.

It is wonderful and helpful to the whole world to see the unity and patriotism with which the North and South forget the past and face the future.

As a moral spectacle the like of this event cannot be found in ancient, medieval or modern history. There has been greatness of soul on the part of the victors and appreciation of it on the part of the vanquished. Grant began the process of reunion at Appomattox, when he made terms of surrender that were honorable and generous. Lee did his part when, after the war, as citizen and educator, he pointed the way to good will and betterment, and the wisdom and spirit of love shown by Lincoln shine brighter as the years roll on. The following extract from the speech of Gov. Burchard of Rhode Island breathes the lesson to be learned: "As we stand upon this hallowed ground, where every footprint marks an act of sacrifice; as we lift our gaze to these surrounding monuments; as

we recall Lincoln's words which seem to come as a message from the celestial country, pregnant with the spirit of this solemn place, we should be unworthy of the heritage fame here left us if we failed once again to highly resolve that this sacrifice shall not have been in vain."

SCHOOL DISEASES.

Children of school age contract such diseases as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria much more frequently than older persons. All that has been learned about the modes of transmission of certain diseases, notably diphtheria, indicates that the taking of a large number of children out from their restricted family and neighborhood relationships and bringing them into contact with a much larger group will increase the opportunities for infection. As regards opportunities for infection furnished by the school, it must be admitted that while the slate, the common drinking cup and the roller towel are fast passing away, sufficient facilities for the transfer of disease germs still exist in the friendly exchange of pocket handkerchiefs, lip-moistened lead pencils, chewing gum, and the like. The school playground, as well as the schoolroom, must be considered in its bearing on the subject of school diseases. The significance of school attendance on the public health side lies not only in the assembling of children in a room, but also in the bringing into more or less intimate association a number of children who would otherwise not have met at all. Increasing the number of associates must necessarily increase the chances of infection. Diphtheria and scarlet fever show a marked increase in the autumn when the schools open and an equally definite decrease in the summer when the schools are closed.

The discovery of the part played by the healthy germ-carrier throws light on the probable origin of certain obscure cases of infections, says Prof. E. O. Jordan of the University of Chicago in a recent issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association. A child in a family in which a case of diphtheria exists may bear in its throat living diphtheria bacilli without manifesting any sign of disease. If this child is allowed to enter school a playmate may acquire the bacillus without in its turn becoming definitely ill. This second child, however, may take the germ home and pass it on to a non-school-going child in the same family who then may develop a typical case of diphtheria. Methods of control of school and institutional outbreaks of diphtheria are therefore coming to be focused on the detection and exclusion of the carrier. Disinfection of innocent chairs and tables and enforced school closure are in general found to be less effective than the discovery and isolation of the living bearer of diphtheria germs. When school attendance is regulated by bacteriologic findings school epidemics quickly subside.

The Nebraska station has a new bulletin out on Alfalfa Inoculation Tests. The conclusions drawn from two years' experiments are that inoculation with a soil from a well established field is to be preferred to inoculation with the liquid cultures, and that inoculation pays if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining a good stand or vigorous growth.

To show western Kansas farmers the advantages of silos—how to build various types, how to fill them properly, and how to feed silage, the Rock Island railway and the Kansas Agricultural College will run a silo train in western Kansas next month. The train will leave Goodland, in Sherman county, August 4, and run east to Junction City, thence southwest to Liberal in Seward county. Seven days will be spent along this route.

Let us do so hold on is good etc. It is part of very bad weather cut w a certa very ba have te year, good, b has. I can bushels acre, a much, ries up lot of the sat if our bred se NOT Some some little to and I can We go without from e sprinkl more in blo 7 and Wha of good a ton paied over of corn I am pen of Laugh best "Elmo from a breaking in that written made and to but as down without over. of this of corn in ma late der the Wheat two yea wheat hay, t bacco 1912— I so that is yet ju land e in 190 stand five a is of Clove fifty y ambe land have I ha who w of a v my fr My l worth one e rate

SEED CORN.

By C. D. Lyon.

Let me say something, prompted to do so by Friend Agricola's advice to hold on to my seed corn. His advice is good, but we only have a few bushels to hold on to, and it is beyond price.

It is beyond dispute that over a great part of the corn belt the prospects are very bad. Late planting, cold dry weather, then burning dry weather, cut worms and chinches bugs made it a certainty that there will be a lot of very bad corn gathered next fall. We have ten acres extra good corn for any year, and seventeen that is not so good, but fully as good as any one else has.

I cannot get more than 10 to 15 bushels of seed that I will sell, per acre, and many years not nearly that much, so unless my 17-acre field turns up a good deal, I will have no big lot of seed, and everybody else is in the same fix. I earnestly insist that if our readers have any good purebred seed corn grown in 1912 they save it for planting next spring.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

Some went to the city to celebrate, some went fishing and some to the little towns, but the boys plowed corn and I chopped some weeds.

We are all in good humor because we got so much fine clover hay in without any damage from rain, not far from eight tons, and only one load got sprinkled on, with about five tons more of mammoth clover, just coming in bloom and to be cut between July 7 and 12.

When a man has ten or twelve tons of good, clean clover hay, or at least a ton per head for live stock, to be carried over winter, then has a big field of corn stover to be drawn upon, he ought to feel good.

I am enclosing an article from the pen of my talented friend, Elmer E. Laughlin, of Rich Hill, Mo., one of the best "hoss talk" men I ever did institute work with.

Elmer cites the appearance of weeds from dormant seed on an old pasture breaking, and I have a parallel case in that very mammoth clover I have written of. In the spring of 1912 I made up my mind to not sow clover seed on eight acres of rye and oats, and to break the land again in 1913, but as several crops of clover had gone down on the land, I got a grand stand without seeding and let the land lay over. Now in 1901 I rented five acres of this land to a man who was short of corn land, and as the land had been in mammoth clover in 1900 I stipulated with him that he was to turn under the dead clover, which he did. Wheat followed the corn, then clover two years, and in 1905, tobacco; then wheat with clover and timothy cut for hay, two years, 1907-1908; then in tobacco 1910, corn 1911, rye and oats 1912—an irregular rotation.

I sowed no mammoth clover seed on that land since 1900, or perhaps 1899, yet just as far as that man turned the land down hill, or towards the south, in 1901, I have an absolutely perfect stand of it, while in the rest of the five acres the stand is perfect. Yet it is of mixed medium red and alike. Clover seed will lay dormant perhaps fifty years, but we seldom see an example of its appearing as it did on my land to a straight line. Yet scores have seen and wondered at it.

I have five or six letters from men who would sell land to the men I wrote of a week or two ago, and I wish that my friends would not write me asking my offices in land deals.

My advice is, to every man, stick to the land you own and know, as it is worth more to you than it is to anyone else on account of your own accurate knowledge of it.

Of course, you may have good rea-

sons for wanting to sell, but I do not know anything about these reasons.

As I write this, a neighbor boy brought the mail, and four more men have farms for sale.

The very best way to sell a farm is to put an advertisement in the RURAL WORLD, describing just what you have and giving price.

Scores of men want to buy, and it seems that as many want to sell, and a few dollars spent in advertising will get sellers and buyers together.

Crops clean. Harvest over. Threshing will begin about July 8.

July 4.

NOTICE TO APPLE GROWERS.

The apple growers of the Missouri River Valley district will meet in St. Joseph on Wednesday, July 16, to frame a protest to present the railroads for fair treatment in the matter of discriminatory freight rates as are now in effect in favor of the Eastern apple growers.

If growers of this territory will attend this meeting in sufficient numbers so that their protest will carry weight, it will be possible to get a fair and early hearing from the railroads. Carefully compiled data shows that the growers of this apple producing section pay from 25 to 100 per cent more freight on their apples than do Eastern growers to same markets. Growers who understand what a small margin of profit exists between the cost of production and the price of product realize the vital importance of the reduction of freight rates where such is possible.

This is the time to show your cooperative spirit by coming to St. Joseph. The Missouri River Valley district is a live apple producing section and can support a big fruit growers' exchange; let this be the opening gun. If we cannot get quick relief from the railroads, we can go to the Interstate Commerce Commission.—John Bland, Sec'y Mo. State Board of Agriculture.

THE REO ECHO.

One of the brightest house organs that we ever have had the pleasure to review is the summer and touring number of the Reo Echo, just issued by R. M. Owen & Co., the well known distributors of motor cars. It is a 7x10 brochure, consisting of 48 pages on timely motor problems, illuminated by more than fifty bright, scenic half-tones, printed for the first time. With these are included novel diagrams showing how "Motor Power May Save Muscle" on the farm, on the road and in the shop. "How to Convert Old Cars Into Portable Power Plants" for threshers, lawn mowers, corn shellers, wood saws and other power-driven machines in an article especially timely and helpful to any one using power of any kind.

"A Scenic Tour Through New Mexico, Arizona and California," by C. R. McNally, and "Touring in the Sierras," by Capt. P. J. Picher, fairly bristle with daring and amusing touring anecdotes. "The Drummer Riding the Goat of Commerce" is worth its weight in radium to those who enjoy a good laugh. A dozen or more other live topics are touched upon that rivet the attention of the man or woman who believes in progress. This issue is published in the interest of 50,000 Reo owners throughout the world, but by special arrangement COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD readers may procure a copy of this big and handsome brochure, free of charge, from R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d street, New York, so long as the limited supply lasts. Send in your name and address at once.

In the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, the pendulum of judicial decision seems to be swinging back toward the welfare of the people.—Albany Ledger.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Liberty papers tell of a Clay County man earning \$800 from one acre of ground. Just the privilege of living in this section of Missouri is worth even more than that, even if nothing was raised.—Richmond Conservator.

J. M. Fountain & Son at Centralia lost three fat steers recently, valued at \$75 each, from lead poisoning. Somebody threw some old paint cans into a ditch in the pasture, and the cattle licked them and caught their death.—Mexico Message.

Tom McGibboney, of near Licking, passed through Houston Monday en route to Cabool, where he unloaded several silos. They can't be beat in a good crop year, and in case of drought they are more than money makers.—Houston Republican.

Theron Carnes, while on a business mission to Richfountain, sold his C. A. Hassey land—320 acres—about four miles from Freeburg, to John Klebba for \$2700. This is a little better price than Theron paid for the land—about \$700 in fact.—Linn Democrat.

E. A. Southard, one of the veteran fruit growers of this section, was exhibiting about town recently some Grant Himalaya berries, the first berries of the kind ever grown in this section. They look much like a dewberry, but are very large and of fine flavor. They bear an immense crop.—Bolivar Herald.

Farmers have been busy the last week harvesting their wheat, and the yield promises to be unusually good. Corn is looking well after the rains of last week, but oats and timothy, on account of the previous dry spell, are poor, especially oats; timothy, however, may be benefited by the rain.—Farmington Times.

You will find in this week's issue an ad of Woodson & Fennel Live Stock Commission Co., National Stock Yards, Ill., which is one of the leading firms at National Stock Yards. We gladly recommend this firm to our readers as being reliable, and their salesmen in the cattle, hog and sheep departments are experts.

C. A. Suiter of Fairfield has just finished cutting his wheat. He has 42 acres on his farm that will average 30 bushels to the acre, and 45 acres on the Hackler farm that will average 23 bushels. It has excellent grain. He also has 16 acres of fine alfalfa, which he sowed in May and with a good rain it will make a crop this year.—Benton County Enterprise.

J. O. Moore has received a new 30-horse power kerosene tractor, which will furnish power for his separator and clover huller, and also for pulling several 14-inch plows during the breaking season. It is a powerful looking machine—and ought to do the work it is intended to do with ease. He is ready to begin threshing as soon as the wheat is in condition.—Norborne Democrat.

Henry Kolthoff was in town recently and took out with him a thousand pounds of binder twine. As about two and one-half pounds are required for an acre of wheat and three or three and one-half pounds per acre for oats, it will be seen that Mr. Kolthoff and his sons will cut between three hundred and four hundred acres of wheat. Mr. Kolthoff farms on a large scale.—La Grange Indicator.

A few weeks ago G. B. M. Snyder brought 14 high-grade Friesian-Holstein heifers here, and Saturday had disposed of all but three to farmers in different parts of the county, who are known to lead out in advancing farm conditions. Emanuel Bachman ad John H. Miesner of Farrar bought two each; Emil Huber, John Hoffman, Herman Mehner, Leo Schweiss, August Zoellner and Bernie Robinson, of Perryville,

got one each, and Gottfried Telle, of Uniontown, bought one.—Perry County Republican.

In the beginning of May prime cabbage was being sold by growers along the Rio Grande Valley at from \$1.50 to \$3 a ton. In Dallas growers were selling cabbage at 5c a pound—at the rate of \$100 a ton. It costs \$15 a ton to ship cabbage to Dallas. Only co-operation and good, clear management can get the farmer a fair share of that \$85 a ton instead of the \$1.50 or \$3 a ton.—Mount Ida (Ark.) Times.

Our farmers are feeling very much elated over the recent good rains, and past recollections of the short drought have been dispelled from their minds. True, the hay crop will be short, and some of the oats will be short, but think of what a prospect we have for a bumper corn crop! There are so many other forage crops that can yet be sown that the shortage in roughness will not be felt by the average progressive farmer of this community.—Russellville Rustler.

One of the eye-filling sights of Pettis County farmsteads just now is the many cherry orchards, ripe and heavy with luscious fruit, and one of the very prettiest cherry orchards anywhere in this vicinity is that of D. H. Smith, just northwest of Sedalia, on the Georgetown road. Mr. Smith has 300 cherry trees, and each of them is red with perfect cherries. Thursday he had 25 boys at work picking the fruit. The 300 trees were good bearers last year, but this year they will net Mr. Smith something like a thousand dollars.—Sedalia Capital.

The prospects for a corn crop in Audrain are good though uneven, according to Farmer E. W. Rusk. Unless the rains discontinue for an indefinite period we will have a good corn crop. The oats were practically all too short for the mower, but where they could be cut the smut had damaged them. The wheat, he says, was much better than at first glance and many found, after cutting, their first estimate of the yield would be too small. Mr. Rusk says many farmers in Audrain are preparing to put in crops of sorghum, cowpeas and millet. The hay crop, in many places, has been cut and will make only a small yield.—Mexico Ledger.

Four years ago J. L. Rives, living near Goss, attended a sale of thoroughbred Jerseys in Illinois, and by way of experiment bought 3 head of registered cows, paying \$150 a head. Today he has 65 cows on his place, the big part of them thoroughbreds, and is milking 24 head. He ships ten gallons of cream every other day, for which he receives 41 cents a pound on butter fat contained and his monthly income is \$160. He figures this as clear money, as the increase in his herd and the sale of hogs fattened on skimmed milk have paid running expenses. This is saying nothing of the increased fertility of the 150-operating plant. Mr. Rives has one cow, Lady Winthrop, who earns over \$100 a year, and she has dropped three heifer calves, besides her progeny having dropped five more, making nine females in all from one cow. Another and her offspring total six females, which, of course, Mr. Rives counts as rare good luck. He has figured out to a cent the cost of operation and says that it takes \$35 a year to feed a cow and that she earns on an average of \$70. Every dollar fed to a good Jersey, he says, brings \$2 back. In addition to two silos, Mr. Rives uses concentrates, cotton seed meal, alfalfa, etc. He says he gets more milk in the winter with his ensilage than in summer with his grass, and if his land was level enough would not graze an acre of it, but plant it and put it up in ensilage—corn and cowpeas. He is prospering, as friends and neighbors know, and is preparing to install another big herd on a farm of 40 acres he owns near by.—Paris Mercury.

The Pig Pen

COWPEAS AND CORN PASTURED DOWN.

The cowpea is a legume producing much forage and considerable grain. It requires about 90 days from the time it is planted until it is developed sufficiently for pasturing. It is ready to pasture when the first pods show signs of ripening. The Whippoorwill and New Era varieties are widely grown in Indiana. While the cowpeas have given good returns in all parts of the state, it is more certain in the southern half.

It has been shown that it is better to feed corn and cowpeas in combination rather than separately. The cowpea has an excess of protein, while corn is deficient in that respect. Cowpeas sown in the corn and the entire crop pastured down by the hogs gives one of the best returns that can be secured from the land. The cowpea will grow on any type of soil and will do better on sandy soils and some of the poorer clay soils than most crops. The seed bed is prepared the same as for corn. Being a warm weather plant, the cowpea should not be planted until the ground becomes warm. The seed is planted in rows and cultivated, or sown broadcast and harrowed in, or drilled solid the same as wheat. When planted in rows, the rows should be 20 inches or more apart and the plants should stand two or three inches apart in the row. When drilled in rows 20 or 30 pounds of seed are required and when drilled solid one bushel and broadcasting will require still more.

THE SOY BEAN VS. RYE PASTURE.

The soy bean is another legume. Some varieties grow tall and weak, but some have an upright bushy growth. There is a wide variation in the time of development of different varieties, but those best adapted will be ready to pasture in about 80 or 90 days from planting. Mid-summer sowing will develop more quickly than the early sowing. The Ito San, Early Brown and Black Beauty are well known varieties. The character of forage furnished by the soy bean is much the same as that of the cowpea, however, it produces a much larger per cent of grain to forage than does the cowpea and the grain contains a higher per cent of pasture. Therefore, hogs on soy beans pasture should be given a full ration of corn. Soy beans should be pastured much the same as cowpeas. The best method of pasturing them is to allow the pods to begin ripening before the hogs are turned on.

When sown in September at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, rye will give the earliest spring pasture that can be obtained. If sown in August it will give excellent late autumn, as well as early spring pasture. The forage furnished by rye pasture is of about the same quality as that of wheat or timothy. Its chief value lies in its earliness. It can be pastured at any time in the fall or winter when it is large enough to furnish pasture. After rye has begun jointing in spring, the hogs should be removed and the field either plowed and put in

SQUARE DEAL HERD DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Extra good males, ready for service, and choice gilts. Prices reasonable. Write:

B. D. RUNYON.
Golden Rule Farm, Fillmore, Illinois.

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$2 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap.

E. J. REED. OBLONG, ILL.

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and High-yielding Seed Corn.
Dunlap, Williamsport, O., Box 474.

corn or allowed to ripen its grain, which can either be hogged down or cut and threshed. For winter and early spring pasture it will not only furnish larger amounts of forage but will also induce exercise on the part of the hog. Exercise is of incalculable value to hogs and especially so to growing and breeding animals.—W. W. Robeson.

SUPPLEMENTARY PASTURE CROP

So efficient is the hog in converting grain into meat that it was formerly the practice, when corn was very cheap, to limit the fattening hog to an exclusive grain ration. The price of corn has been so high in recent years, however, that the most profitable returns could not be secured in pork production without considering the natural tendency of the hog and furnishing an abundance of pasture during the spring, summer and fall. Lack of available pasture necessarily increases the cost of pork production.

The value of pasture is too generally known to need extensive discussion. Nevertheless, a few facts as to the actual reduction in the cost of producing pork by use of pasture may not be amiss. After several years' experiments, the Missouri experiment station drew the following conclusions: "The average amount of grain to produce a pound of gain was 3.11 pounds and that when well balanced rations were used, the average amount of grain to produce a pound of gain with hogs on forage crops was 3.54 pounds. The forage crops effected a saving of 30.7 per cent in the amount of grain to produce a pound of gain."

Rape is one of the most satisfactory crops for early hog pasture when clover is not available. It is a cool weather plant and can be sown early in the spring, as soon as there is no further danger of severe frost. It is usually killed by such winters as we have in Indiana. The Dwarf Essex and Dwarf Victoria are the varieties commonly grown. Rape is a gross feeder and does best on very fertile or on heavily manured soil. It grows particularly well on old feed lots and lots used for yarding stock in winter. It does well also on much and. The seed bed should be prepared much the same as for corn, except that it should be especially well pulverized. The seed can be sown in drills or broadcast. In drills, the rows should be 20 inches or more apart and the plants cultivated the same as corn. Sowing in rows requires two or three pounds of seed per acre, while broadcasting requires four to six pounds. Sowing in rows has an advantage over broadcasting in that animals will follow the rows when feeding and they will not destroy so many plants by stamping on them.

There are so many good forage plants that swine readily feed upon that I have often wondered why it was so many farmers got it into their heads they had to have a great big puffed-up crib of corn or they could not have any hogs. Too many of our fields have been robbed for the production of corn to feed hogs. We must turn to the forage plants which are their natural food and then we can produce pork at a profitable figure again.

A very good rule to go by, for hogs that are to be foraged through the summer, is to gradually increase the feed of the largest hogs after the latter part of May until late in the fall, when they will be turned onto their full rations, for finishing. If the hogs are foraged on leguminous crops, the grain ration may consist entirely of corn, but if the forage is blue grass, rye, sorghum, oats or the like, the grain ration should be balanced by the addition of oil meal.

When you can advertise at 1 cent a word, why not try it? Others get results.

The Shepherd

SHEEP, CLOVER AND FERTILITY.

That the sheep's hoof is golden is nowhere more fully demonstrated than on the sheep farms of the Willamette Valley. As a method of restoring lost fertility and of retaining the fertility not lost there is nothing more successful than sheep and clover. Not even the dairy cow with all her economy can equal this combination in making the land laugh with an abundant harvest. The proposition is simply this: Sow rape and clover along in the late spring. Then in the fall there will be quite a growth of rape and a little clover so that a great deal of pasture will be afforded throughout the fall months and, if the land is well drained, throughout much of the winter. When spring comes there will be a little rape which will soon be eaten out, but there will be much clover that will afford the richest pasture in the world throughout the spring so that the lamb crop may be almost entirely grown on this pasture. Then along in the latter part of May or the first part of June the sheep are taken off and the clover allowed to grow so that it will make a crop of seed or hay. After the seed or hay is removed the second growth will afford still more pasture for the sheep. A rich legume, all feed to stock and the manure returned to the land; what more could be asked by the most impoverished soil?

And this is no idle theory of what might be done but is merely a plain statement of what is being done right in our own state and in our own valley. The writer just spent five days driving and walking through some of the best farming portions of the Willamette Valley and knows it for a positive fact that there are no farmers making such headway with the fertility problem as the sheepmen. In the first place, the sheepmen have to have clover, and the growing of clover is in itself enough to start almost any farmer on the road to success. Then all of the crop is fed off and the manure left on the land, evenly dis-

tributed and without waste. The farmers who are handling other kinds of stock and hauling the manure out are meeting various difficulties. Sometimes there is much loss of manure in storage, sometimes, the manure is put on too thick and sometimes too thin, sometimes there is too much straw in it and it does not rot well, and sometimes the weeds grow faster than the crops. The first of these are automatically regulated with sheep and with the last the sheep eat off the weeds as fast as they appear so that they make little headway?

Whether sheep pay better than dairy cattle is another question. They are surely less work and bother and pay better than common or even fairly good cows and the sheepmen are surely making good. To say that sheep pay better than strictly high class dairy cows would be an exaggeration, for there is no kind of live stock that will pay like a high producing dairy cow.

Regardless of all theories, whys and wherefores, there is no question that the good sheepmen are raising the crops and that they are a most successful class of farmers.—E. L. Potter.

The flocks where many and husky lambs are found are the ones that were seen out in the yard or in the fields every day all winter, running about, keeping both their blood and digestion in good tone and order.

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The most wonderful, varied and valuable group of mineral springs in America. Splendid big up-to-date hotels, boarding apartments and bath houses. Quickly and cheaply reached by

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The eventful year of 1913 will be Flag Year, and every patriotic American wants Flag, not only to display upon political events but for Decoration Day and Fourth of July.

OUR OFFER—We will send one of these Flags absolutely free, prepaid, to every one who sends us \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This is a most liberal offer and we guarantee that you will be perfectly satisfied with the flag that we will send you or we will be willing to return your money. It will pay you to get your money in before these flags are all given away. Send your subscription in on the order blank below today without fail.

COUPON.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.: Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me the RURAL WORLD for one year, and a FLAG, prepaid.

Name (Write plain and give full name.)

Town

State Route or Box No.

The Dairy

TO HELP FARMERS BUILD SILOS.

A large number of silos were built in 1912 and interest in silo building is greater this season than it ever has been. The drought of 1911 taught a lesson, and when one strikes Missouri again a great many farmers will be prepared to save their corn crop by putting it up in silos.

The farmers who build concrete silos may get assistance and information from the Dairy Department of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The Dairy Department furnishes plans free for the forms to be used in building concrete silos. Any man handy with tools can build the forms after the plans furnished by the Dairy Department, and after the silo is completed the forms may be rented or sold to his neighbors for further use.

After a person has built the forms and has made the excavation and put in the foundation for his silo the Dairy Department will send a man who will help start the work on the silo, provided he is not assisting some one else at that particular time. This man will oversee the setting up of the forms and the proper mixing of the concrete. He will also see that the reinforcement is properly placed and will show the farmer how to raise the forms. He will stay on the job until the work is progressing satisfactorily. A number of farmers had the services of this man during the building season of 1912, and several have already called for his services this season. They find that considerable time is gained when they are able to call on this man for advice at a time when they are anxious to rush the work along, and because of lack of experience do not know just how to proceed. Those receiving his services are required to pay his necessary traveling expenses from Columbia and return. Further particulars may be had by writing to the Dairy Department, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.

P. M. BRANDT.

THE FAULTS OF OLD BARNs.

Frequently a farmer or a dairymen asks help or advice in remodeling an old barn. Recently the writer was called out on such an errand. The barn was found to be a very substantial frame affair, once a beef cattle feeding barn, but a few years ago put to its present use. The chief faults of the barn from the standpoint of a dairy barn were: There was an insufficient supply of light. There was really no light on the south side at all. The mangers were of lumber and built rather high, so that the cows breathed against them instead of above them. The stall partitions were of lumber and rather high, making them not only unsanitary but very serious obstructions to light and air in the barn. Then there was no system or effective means of ventilating the building. Such conditions exist in a great many herds, but they may be overcome quite readily when it is undertaken systematically.

The plan worked out for the renovation of the barn in question, and which the owner expects to follow, is to discard interior furnishings of wood. All the high wooden mangers and stall partitions will be torn out and floors and mangers of cement constructed. A single curved iron pipe will be used for stall partitions. Thus the interior will be made light, sanitary and easy to clean. The south end and the east and west sides of the barn will be opened up and almost continuous glass thirty inches high put in. Then for ventilation two open shafts will be constructed in the middle of the barn, and from some distance below the ceiling to the roof. Fresh air will enter through the outside windows and the

foul air pass out through the central shafts.

Along with cleaning up the barn, we may well consider cleaning up the yards. Clean milk cannot be secured from cows running in a dirty yard, for if the yard is dirty the cows will be also. Frequently we find cows during a wet season almost to their knees in manure and filth. Such conditions are unhealthful for the cows and mean contamination of the milk. The manure had best be hauled to the field as fast as a load accumulates. The cows should have a dry, clean place to run during the day. It means better milk and more milk and more healthy cows. —National Stockman.

SAVE THE CALVES!

Facing the problem of beef shortage, the writer, and other folk who revel in figures, are sending up a shout: "Save the calves!" Those who in past years have had ultra beef leanings to such an extent that to see a dairy bred steer in the feed lot sent them into convulsions, are now urging the dairymen to save their calves.

It will be remembered that for years the beef men have placed an unjustifiable embargo on dairy bred steers. The price offered bore no relation to the actual meat value of such stock. It is not to be wondered that the dairy male calves, other than pure-bred animals, were killed on sight.

When the market conditions and prices are such as to warrant the dairymen in keeping his male calves it will not require any urging on the part of anyone to get him to save them.

If the dairy business has forged ahead while the beef business has progressed in a crawfish manner, it is because the prices of dairy products have been freer from the operations of the speculator. Dairy products have steadily and uniformly advanced while beef prices have been at times subject to violent fluctuations.

Any farmer in the corn belt that may be questioned is apt to say in reference to beef, that the uncertainty of returns and the high price of feed is the cause of the beef shortage. Many will say that when they raise a lot of steers the trust cuts the price and they sell at a loss. Whatever may be the future for the beef man, one thing is certain, confidence in prices must be restored. The farmer must be assured that his destiny is not in the hands of a few men who may make or break him at will.

The stability of the dairy business depends upon this confidence of the farmer in his markets. Markets are not always satisfactory but they have a steadiness that is satisfying and through the past few years of general advancing prices the dairy farmer has received his just portion of the increase. Show him the money in keeping his male calves and he will be glad to add that item to his income. —Hoard's Dairymen.

Bleeding from the navel cord in a calf may be stopped by tying it firmly with a clean piece of string. Before tying always be careful to examine the cord to see that it does not contain a loop of the bowel. —Charles Keane, D. V. S., Dean and Professor of Comparative Medicine, San Francisco Veterinary College.

Mastitis (inflammation of the udder) may be often induced in a cow by rough milking when the teats are sore or chapped. Chapped teats may be relieved by gentle rubbing with vaseline before and after milking. Several applications of zinc ointment to sore teats, after cleaning them, will relieve most cases.

"What am de best race of cattle, Sam?"

"Don't know, Pomp, but de wust race is one from de paster to de barn wid a big dog at dere heels."

Cattle

JUNE RECEIPTS WERE LIBERAL.

Total live stock receipts at the St. Louis Stock Yards for the month of June, just closed, showed a substantial increase over the corresponding month last year.

Cattle receipts for the month were 97,150 head, which is a gain of 11,371 or 13 per cent over June of 1912. Of the month's supply 60,000 head were natives and 37,141 head Southerns. In June, 1912, native cattle receipts totaled 48,816 head, and quarantine receipts then were 36,963 head. This shows that the increase the past month was mainly contributed by the native division.

Hog receipts for the past month aggregated 226,263 head, an increase of 27,861 head, or 20 per cent over June of 1912. The swine movement here last month was the second largest on record for June.

Sheep receipts for the month amounted to 129,017 head, which is an increase of 16,420 head or 12 per cent over June a year ago. Only one other June in the history of the yards furnished more sheep than came in last month.

Horse and mule receipts the past month were 6,688 head, a loss of 282 head from the same period a year ago. Horses and mules are the only class of live stock that showed a loss for the month.

Total receipts of all classes of stock in June were 7,864 cars, a gain of 1,177 cars, or 17 per cent over June of last year. —National Live Stock Reporter.

BETTER CARE OF ANIMALS IN TRANSIT.

The best treatment of cattle, sheep, hogs and other animals by transportation companies has been the subject of a careful investigation by the Department of Agriculture. This was made in view of the requirements of the 28-hour law. After a thorough study of the subject, the department agrees that the amount of feed which should be given to different classes of animals varies with the length of time between feedings and the weight of the animals. For every 24 hours the ration for horses and cattle should not be less than 1 1/4 pounds of hay to each 100 pounds of animal; for sheep, not less than 1 1/2 pounds of hay, and for hogs, not less than 1 pound of shelled corn or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain. For periods greater or less than 24 hours, the ration should be greater or less in the same proportions.

The requirement for unloading was also studied. The only practicable method for railroads to transport animals other than hogs without unloading during each period prescribed by the statute for rest, water and feeding, are in palace or similar stock cars with animal outfits. There are cases in which exceptional facilities complying with the law make unloading unnecessary; for example, specially equipped cars conveying show animals and special stock. In such cases care should be taken to observe the law. In all cases, if animals are not unloaded, sufficient space to permit all the animals to lie down in the cars at the same time must be provided.

The unloading pens were also inspected and it was decided that all pens into which animals are unloaded must contain adequate facilities for feeding and watering and suitable space on which the animals can lie down comfortably for resting. Covered pens must be provided for unloading animals in severe weather. Farmers and stockmen have suffered untold loss from the careless handling of animals by railroads. This appears principally in the large shrinkage upon ar-

FULL-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
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rival at destination. Of course, the railroads object to this extra service, but since the law requires it, the shipper should demand it.

SUPPLY OF BEEF.

As the supply of beef in the country is influenced as much by the weight for age as the total number in the country, heifer calves from the early-maturing beef sires are especially suitable for the production of "baby beef." If marketed at the age of fourteen months or earlier, they will sell for practically as much as steers. Older heifers, unless spayed, are sold at a discount because of the probable heavy shrinkage caused by the calf in utero. The feeding of young heifers for "baby beef" is ordinarily a better practice than spaying. It is a matter of more or less common observation that if heifer calves are fed with beef calves of the same breeding and quality, the heifers do not gain in weight quite as fast as the steers, but they do fatten more rapidly, and will become finished for market in a shorter time on the same food. This is due to the fact that heifers are naturally somewhat finer in bone, and relatively more of their feed goes to produce fat than growth, during this early age.

Now that the range country is producing less cattle because more of that land is being farmed by settlers, it will naturally follow that a relatively large quantity of beef will be not only finished, but will be grown on our farms, and these beef cattle should come for the most part from good beef sires. As approximately half of the calves from such beef sires will be heifers, and more suitable for fattening into beef than for use as breeding cattle, it is apparent that any legislation to prohibit the slaughter of beef heifers would be unwarranted. —H. R. Smith, Professor Animal Husbandry, Minnesota Experiment Station.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS

C. C. Deardorf, of Callaway county, Mo., brought in a fine bunch of heifers that brought top prices for the day.

S. M. Cowan, of Archer City, Tex., last Tuesday sold five carloads of quarantine cattle at the fancy price of \$7.70.

S. & H. Harris, of Cooper county, Mo., shipped in a nice load of steers last Monday of their own feeding that netted a good price.

B. W. Billingsley, of Fulton county, Ill., was on the market with a consignment of 35 head of Angus heifers which he sold at \$8.25.

Truesdale & Adams, Randolph county (Mo.) shippers, topped the market Wednesday with a load of 36 steers averaging 1,444 lbs., which sold for \$8.50.

R. R. Hendrix, a well known shipper from Audrain county, was at the stock yards last week with a choice load of heifers weighing 600 lbs. that sold for \$8.

Chas. Harrison, an Audrain county (Mo.) shipper, was on the market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, last week, with a load of heifers averaging 689 lbs., which he sold at \$8.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

HORSES AND MULES FOR ARMY.

Uncle Sam Finds Best Assortment of Army Horses and Mules Here.

The National Daily Stock Yards Reporter of Thursday says:

"Ninety mules and ninety horses yesterday joined the United States army in East St. Louis and started for various stations, where they will be branded 'U. S.' upon arrival.

"The horses went to Front Royal, Va., where the army has a remount depot from which the cavalry is supplied. The shipment brings the total purchases for the spring and summer up to about 500. A large appropriation for purchasing horses became available July 1, and from now on large shipments from the National Stock Yards horse and mule markets are expected.

"The mules were sent to various army posts and were evenly divided between heavy mules for wheel teams and lighter ones for leaders. The army is buying nearly all of its horses and mules in the National Stock Yards because of the large number on hand to select from."

The RURAL WORLD printed a valued letter from Capt. Archie Miller of the Front Royal Remount Depot, two or three weeks ago. He is a Missourian, and a great believer in Missouri-bred horses and mules. He wrote us that he had advised Colonel Dobrignan of the Russian army, who is now in the United States, studying the breeding of standard bred horses for army purposes, to be sure to visit Missouri. Colonel Dobrignan will probably purchase a few sires for the army stud while in the West.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO CATTLE SHIPPERS.

T. A. Barrows, of Clark county, Mo., was on the market, Monday, with a car of fine cattle which sold at satisfactory prices.

M. A. Engle, of Randolph county, Mo., marketed a mixed load of steers and heifers, which were fed by Everett Houston, which included some fine cattle. They sold for \$8.30.

Mitchell & Walsh, of Albion, Edwards county, Ill., brought in two loads of hogs and cattle, which were sold for them by the Henry Commission Co. at satisfactory prices.

A. B. Hensley, a well known feeder and shipper from Montgomery county Mo., topped the market here Tuesday with a load of 33 heifers, averaging 758 lbs., which brought \$8.35 per cwt.

Jack Brown, an Audrain county (Mo.) feeder, was on the market last Monday with a load of 1,300-lb. steers that brought the fancy price of \$8.20 per cwt., which was the top price for the day.

J. F. Burrell, of Macoupin county, Ill., was on the market, Monday, with a car of mixed cattle, for which he obtained good prices. Mr. Burrell is a well-known and regular shipper to this market.

I. N. Fredericks, of Shelby county, Mo., was on the market last week with a consignment of 57 head of steers and heifers averaging 834 lbs., which he sold at the satisfactory price of \$8.15 per hundred.

Bray Bros., H. C. Collins and Marion King, of Ozark, Mo., were on the market, Monday, with a consignment of live stock. They were represented by Henry Commission Co., who made satisfactory sales.

J. D. Hanna, of Johnson county, Mo., was on the market Thursday with a load of steers, averaging 1475 lbs., which he sold for \$8.15. Mr. Hanna

is a large shipper of cattle to this market and always receives good prices.

D. S. and F. J. Cantrell, of Mansfield, Mo., were at the Stock Yards, Monday, with two cars of cattle, one car of hogs and four cars of sheep. They expressed themselves as being highly pleased with their trip to market, having received very satisfactory prices for their stock.

Dr. C. P. Cartwright, of Pettis county, Mo., was represented on the market Monday by the National Live Stock Commission Co., and sold a bunch of 22 steers, averaging 1174 lbs. to the packers for \$8.15 per cwt. These steers were fed by Dr. Cartwright and were in fine condition.

J. P. Moore, of Wayne county, Ill., brought in three loads of stock, consisting of steers which sold for \$8.05; hogs, \$9.10, and lambs at \$7.75 per cwt. Mr. Moore is an old-time regular shipper, having traded on this market for over 25 years. He was well pleased with the prices obtained for his consignment.

AMONG THE HOG SHIPPERS.

L. L. Barkam and J. W. Wright shipped in cattle and hogs from Mississippi Monday.

W. H. Dorris, an Arkansas shipper, was at the yards Monday with a load of cattle and hogs.

J. F. Howell, of Greene county, Mo., sold a load of fine hogs Wednesday at top-of-market price.

J. P. Shale, a Shelby county (Mo.) shipper, marketed two loads of hogs Wednesday at \$8.90.

Davis Bros., of Saline county, Mo., marketed a load of hogs last Wednesday at \$8.90 per cwt.

Iowa was represented on the market Monday by E. S. Hunn, who had in a consignment of hogs and cattle.

B. R. Gholson, of Saline county, Ill., was on the market, Thursday, with a fine load of hogs which sold for \$8.00.

H. E. Bledsoe came in from Schuyler county, Mo., with a load of hogs weighing 200 lbs., which he sold for \$8.87 1/2.

Audrain county, Mo., was represented on the market Wednesday by J. F. Coonts, who sold a load of hogs at a fancy price.

W. J. Carter, of Fulton county, Mo., was on the market last Monday with a load of hogs averaging 211 lbs. that he sold at \$8.87 1/2.

R. P. Miller, a Macoupin county (Mo.) stockman, marketed a load of cattle and a load of hogs at the yards last week at good prices.

De Board Bros., Greene county (Mo.) shippers, marketed a load of 191-lb. hogs last Monday, at 8.87 1/2, the top of the market for that day.

Milton Phillips, of Marion county, Mo., was on the market Wednesday with a load of cattle, hogs and goats. All three loads brought him good prices.

Col. W. T. Hodge, a regular shipper from Boone county, Mo., was on the market Monday with two loads of hogs and two loads of sheep, which he sold at good prices.

H. C. Newmeyer, a well-known shipper from Macon county, Mo., was on the market Thursday with a load of hogs averaging 197 lbs., which he sold at \$9.00 per hundred.

C. S. Eames, of Lincoln county, Mo., was on the market last Tuesday with a load of 20 hogs that weighed 190. He sold them for \$8.90, which was the top price for the day.

T. B. Persinger, of Gentry county, Mo., marketed a load of 199-lb. hogs at the Stock Yards, Monday. He re-

ceived \$9.12 1/2 per cwt., which was the top price paid for hogs that day.

The National Live Stock Commission Co. sold Monday a consignment of hogs for I. A. Dikes, Morgan county, Ill. There were 56 head, averaging 301 lbs., and sold for \$9.05 to an order buyer for the Eastern trade.

AMONG THE SHEEP SHIPPERS.

S. T. Morton sent in from Tennessee 179 lambs that weighed 69 lbs. and sold at \$7.35 per cwt.

J. C. Abernathy marketed 241 head of lambs from Tennessee that weighed 63 lbs. and sold for \$7.25 per cwt.

M. E. Allen, a well known shipper from Tennessee, sold 148 lambs that averaged 67 lbs. at \$7.40 per hundred.

B. H. Dunn, a regular patron of this market from Tennessee, had in 482 lambs that averaged 74 lbs. and sold at \$7.40 per cwt.

C. C. Smith marketed from Tennessee 95 head of lambs that averaged 68 lbs. and sold at \$7.50, the top of the market for lambs.

J. C. Walton, a prominent sheepman of Tennessee, marketed 203 head of lambs that averaged 72 lbs. and sold at the top of the market—\$7.50.

Crouch, Wilson & Co. marketed a string of lambs from Tennessee last Monday, consisting of 402 head, that averaged 67 lbs. and sold at \$7.40, which was the top of the market for lambs for that day.

C. H. Mumford, of Callaway county, Mo., was on the market Monday with two carloads of lambs; one car selling for \$7.85 and the other for \$8.00—the top price for the day. They were bought by Woodson & Fennewald Live Stock Commission Co. Mr. Mumford is a regular shipper to this market and was well pleased with prices received for his lambs.

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Horses—The East was especially well represented, there being representatives from all the Atlantic seaboard states. Good, big drafters and chunks were shown the preference and prices paid for these were high enough in all cases to make the shipper money.

The Southern trade was in much better condition, although buyers were not numerous from this section; the few that were on hand took hold readily. Heavy draft, extra.....\$210@250 Heavy draft, good to choice.. 175@200 Eastern chunks, extra quality 160@200 Eastern chunks, plain..... 100@135 Southern horses, extra quality 125@150 Southern horses, plain..... 50@ 75 Choice drivers, with speed.. 175@275 Saddlers 150@250 Plugs 5@ 20

Mules—Good, big mules and miners are the only kinds that found call whatever, and these were not at their best. Prices on all classes were generally lower than they were some weeks ago.

16 to 16 1/2 hands.....\$160@280 15 to 15 1/2 hands..... 100@225 14 to 14 1/2 hands..... 60@140 12 to 13 1/2 hands..... 50@120 Plugs 20@ 75

Sheep—Just a fair supply, and as there was a good demand, prices were on a higher basis. It was a lively trade so long as there was anything to sell, but the supply was cleaned up rather early in the day. Sheep showed a gain fully 25c over the close of last week and lambs were 30@50c higher. Some of the common lambs were not any better.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Are Fairly Active and Higher—Supply Moderate.

Cattle—Not more than 20 full loads of native beeves were offered. The market exhibited far more activity than at the close of the previous week, and killers were seeking their supply more eagerly. The early market was firm and active and a 10@15c advance was scored right from the outset of the session. As the day advanced the market became firmer and at the close values were called a good 15@25c higher than the close of last week. There were but few strictly choice loads of steers, and this was also true of extremely heavy beeves. The top was \$8.25, this figure being paid for a load bordering close to the 1000-pound class. A good showing of the more desirable grades sold from \$8@8.15. The clearance was good.

Cows were in rather good numbers, considering the somewhat moderate supply of butcher cattle. Strictly choice offerings, however, were not by any means numerous. However, the showing included some right good cows and a good, strong active market prevailed, with the bulk changing hands at an advance of 15@25c from the close of last week. Bulls were in moderate showing, but got a good call from the killers and sold strong. Canners and cutters were on a firm basis.

Sales of stock and feeding steers were not numerous, but the small supply was held partially accountable for this fact. Very few bunches sold better than the \$7 mark and generally steady values prevailed on the entire supply. Stock cows and heifers got a fair call and these kinds also showed but slight change relative to values from the end of the preceding period.

Hogs—The market opened active and with prices on a higher basis than at the close of last week, and the highest since the latter part of April. It was a good lively trade, and the supply was well cleaned up early in the day, with the late hogs selling equally as good as those that were on the early market.

Several loads brought \$9.12 1/2 and the bulk sold at \$9@9.10, which showed a full dime advance over last Thursday. All hogs with quality shared the advance, but the good smooth hogs of light to medium weight, that is, hogs weighing 175 to 225 pounds, seemed to meet with the best demand and sold at the highest prices.

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The ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS

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Our Sales are the Kind that Satisfy

What We Have Done For Others--We Can Do For You.

We Sold

On Sept. 24, 1912,
1 car 1,174 pound
steers for \$10.75.

On Oct. 8th, 1912,
1 car 1,482 pound
steers for \$10.75.

And the same day,
1 car 1,475 pound
steers for \$10.80.



We Sold

On Oct. 14, 1912,
1 car 1,488 pound
steers for \$10.75.

And the same day,
1 car 1,577 pound
steers for \$10.80.

On Sept. 16, 1912,
1 car 771 pound
heifers for \$9.10.

The Above Sales Are the Highest Priced Cattle Ever Sold in the History of this Market.

We sell all grades of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep just as high in proportion as the above sales of Choice Cattle.

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

OUR MOTTO--"Giving Satisfaction in Every Department."

THE RYE CROP.

By C. D. Lyon.

While many farmers seem to prefer rye to wheat as a grain crop, I never liked it as well, for as a rule I can grow more bushels of wheat per acre, it sells better, and the wheat is so much more easily handled, but still I have grown some crops of rye that paid as well as wheat.

I remember one small crop of three acres that made an even 100 bushels of rye, besides an immense stack of straw, straw worth double as much as wheat straw, for bedding stock, and selling much higher in market. Most farmers put all the good land in wheat, then seed the clay points and poor spots in the field to rye, often seeding it very late in the season and not being at all particular about working up a seed bed or sometimes of even cultivating it in.

Rye as a winter pasture crop is not to be despised by the general farmer, while for the dairyman it gives many a green feed to the cows in February and March, when other green crops have not made a start. When it is to be used for this purpose it should be sown moderately early, not later than October 1, and not pastured until after the first of the year unless the fall chances to be such that extra large growth is made.

In Illinois and Indiana, as well as in other western states, a great deal of rye is sown to be hogged down, the hogs being allowed to graze on it during March, then removed until the rye is ripe and allowed to harvest the grain.

I have had men who practiced this plan to tell me that every acre of rye was worth \$15 to them, quite a neat little sum when it is remembered that it need not cost more than \$4 per acre to seed a field to rye and fertilize it. The tendency to weak straw in rye, can be overcome to a great extent by the use of a potassic fertilizer and not too thick seeding.

We still use a little as a makeshift till we can get in position to do better. We intend to sow wheat on land that was heavily manured for corn in 1912. It ought to be pretty well supplied with nitrogen. We have bought some bone meal to supply the phosphorous, and now, Brother Lyon, how shall I add potash? Shall I mix some sul-

phosphate and 250 pounds of muriate of potash, but if an 8-6 or a 1-7-6 can be bought it may be as well to use this at the rate per acre suggested above.

NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Our last "notes" were rather "blue." We were at the end of an eight weeks' drought, and you know "The darkest hour is just before the dawn." We have had pretty good rains, though in our immediate neighborhood it has not been too wet to plow corn more than a few hours at a time, and some who did not have their ground plowed for peas still cannot plow it.

We disked and harrowed our oat field and drilled in peas.

Corn is clean and growing very fast, and we now fully expect an average crop.

I passed a neighbor's field recently and his 14-year-old boy was plowing with a two-row cultivator, and doing a good job. It occurred to me that he was plowing four times as much corn in a day as I did at his age. I walked about 18 miles to plow four acres; he rides on a comfortable seat and plows 16 acres or more. Then the thought came: Will we see as much improvement within the next 40 years as within the last?

Along some lines we believe it impossible. For instance, the mower and the binder have been improved very little within the last ten years. These and the two-row cultivator and the planter seem to have about reached the limit.

We believe the greatest strides in agriculture will be made in "restoring the fertility," though it seems that wise men differ as to how to do it.

We are not sure as to how it will be done most quickly and economically, but are very sure it will not be done with what we now call commercial fertilizer.

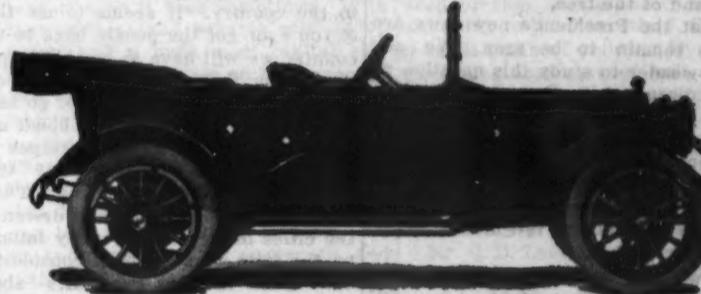
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Model 34—4-cyl., 2-passenger; wheel base 118 in.; 4½ in. bore; 5½ stroke. 1,600
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Model 32—4-cyl., 5-passenger; wheel base 114 in.; 4½ in. bore; 5½ stroke. 1,225

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(Mention the RURAL WORLD When Writing.)

phate with the bone meal? Where can I get it, and what will it cost?

Your readers know that this is contrary to our theory of restoration, which is raw rock for phosphorous, legumes for nitrogen, and in the decomposition of these we liberate enough potash from the almost inexhaustible supply in ordinary Illinois soils.

However, on even a quarter section, it takes time, labor and money to get over it with this treatment.

The thresher has started, and, as all my neighbors thresh from the shock, I shall be obliged to do so, too, though I prefer to stack. AGRICOLA.

Olney, Ill., July 1.

The cost of living in 1912 was higher than it had been in thirty years, according to a government report just made public. Haven't noticed any reduction for 1913.—Excelsior Springs Standard.

CORN HARVESTER with Binder Attach-

ment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price \$10.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over \$25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address

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FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

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Sec'y—Miss Inez Blaet, Greenville, Ill.

Official Paper—
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

WHO SHALL CONTROL CREDIT
AND CASH?

Editor RURAL WORLD: President Wilson says, "The control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private; must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters of business and of individual enterprise and initiative."

It is a very hopeful sign, when the President of the United States stands before Congress and makes a statement like this. When this idea is fully carried out in our country, the power of the money kings will be broken, and a long step toward economic freedom will be taken.

Those who control our money and credit, hold in the hollow of their hands the commercial life of our nation. The money kings have this very power in our land to-day. They, by this means, control our factories, mines, mills, railroads and banks. They throttle competition, by choking out or buying out their competitors. Their control of credit gives them absolute power in the business world, and this wonderful power they have used to establish a tyrannical money oligarchy in this home of the brave and land of the free.

What the President's new laws are to be remain to be seen. We ask every reader to study this question as it is discussed in Congress the next three months. It is up to the PEOPLE to study the money question, so vital to our economic freedom. It is our duty to KNOW what laws we need and see that Congress is our servants and not the servants of the money kings, as in the past.

If we had our MILLION EQUITY-UNION farmers organized, as we will have, and all meeting the first, or one Saturday, every month, what a school of economics that would be! What an educating force that would be! How responsive that United States Congress would be to our needs and our organized power and influence.

What do the money kings mean when they say, "they are afraid that this question will be made the foot-ball of politicians!" They are afraid the people will rule instead of themselves. Their past record makes them afraid of the people's rule. Nothing frightens a millionaire like the cry of "let the people rule."

The people are being educated to rule in politics and business. The primary object of the FARMERS' EQUITY UNION is to promote the Intelligence, Morality and Fraternity of its members, and make them GOLDEN RULE CO-OPERATORS. We are asking every labor union in the country to make this the principle object of their organization.

As the people are UNITED in Industrial Unions and educated to be fraternal they will rule, as they have a Divine Right to do. We request our Unions to meet regularly every month as our By-Laws require, and study the money question, which will be before Congress the next three months.

President Wilson will have the stubborn and powerful opposition of the money kings, in an attempt to pass a law, in which the control of the system of banking is public, not private,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
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6. T. L. Line, Columbia City, Ind.
7. R. L. Cook, Guymon, Okla.
8. Charles Kraft, Odessa, Minn.

and vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments and not the masters of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

Greenville, Ill. C. O. DRAYTON.

WHY CO-OPERATION IS NEEDED.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It has been some time since I have written to your publication. Thought I would write a few lines of my opinion in the ways of co-operation—why co-operation is needed so badly. Out here in our rural country and little towns the old profit-taking system that we have been patronizing for so many years, it seems to me, is a great downfall to our rural country and little towns, because the people seem to drift where capital goes, too. If we would deal more cooperatively, build up our rural country and make home life more pleasant, it would be more pleasant to our young folks to stay at home and work on the farm instead of going to the large cities to find employment at high wages.

Why shouldn't I, on the farm, make my business profitable enough so that I could pay my hired man from \$70 to \$100 per month, the same as industries do? Wouldn't it be more encouraging for my boys and hired men to work on the farm? Now the great agitation is, going back from the city to the country. It seems to me that if you ever get the people back to the country we will have to be able to pay the prices that the capitalist of our country pays, for they will not go back to the country and take the bleak and cold as it comes for such wages as they can get or even make if they were farming for themselves. There is many an industrious man driven to the cities on account of many failures on the farm. I have been considering very much the last two years about selling my farm and taking my chances in other business, and I believe that is the way of a great many. Now, if we can't stir up interest more than has been offered, it looks to me as though the interest in farming is going to be almost lost. Why has there been some agitation by the different state agricultural societies in the way of producing more? My dear readers, that is an old song—what the old slave owners told Sambo. But it wasn't with Sambo like it is with the farmers today. The more Sambo raised the more he got to eat, as a rule; but the more we raise today the less price we get. If I produce 1,000 pounds of pork this year I get \$8 per hundred for it, some dates. Next year, if I produce 2,000 pounds, I get 4 cents per pound for it. So where am I any better off as a producer? And maybe get nothing, which is many times the case. Now, my dear readers, the rising generation sees and knows these haphazard works on the farm, so they are not going to chance it very much. So we have got to make some arrangements some way or other to pass a little more of the pie back to the farm instead of so much of it to the city. If we ever get the majority of the rising generation to stay on the farm, it looks to me, the way things have been going for the last several years, that we are going to spoil city life and country life, too, by impoverishing the fertility of the earth and not putting enough back—that we are not going to be able to

feed the country or city very many years longer. It looks to me that the people have almost lost their forethought. If we don't get together and organize and demand our rights, I am mighty sure nobody is going to give them to us. For it looks like the world has got to be profit-takers instead of profit-givers. When it would justly belong to us, they figure around every way in the world to take all the profit. Just like the slaveholders of the South did, they figure around and bring us out in debt at the end of every year. Some people may think this is a little plain talk, but nevertheless it is the fact.

It looks like it has got to be to where we have got to talk plain. I hear lots of our neighbors grumbling and growling; I tell them they have no room to grumble. When an industry will not organize itself for protection they have no room to grumble at God or the law-makers. When you will not organize and tend to their own business it is no matter for them. I stand ready and willing any day and all days to organize for the benefit of our country. I tell you, my readers, if we do not organize for our own rights, we are going into the hands of the few. Looks like most anybody can see this when one-fifth of the population owns and controls eighty-one hundredths of the nation, and never had to get out and take the bleak and cold for it yet. Yours truly,

Palmyra, Ill. W. L. HEARRON.

THE SILVER WYANDOTTE CLUB
OF AMERICA.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Picking up the latest issue of a very prominent specialty club, I was much interested in the book, the advertisements, reading matter, and the treasury report. This particular club has caused nice things to be said about their particular breed in nearly every issue of every poultry journal, and in this way have caused their favorites to be greatly talked about and have created more enthusiasm than they are really entitled to; and right here I want to say that I take my hat off to that bunch, for they got there, and really, after all, it is the getting there that counts. There are other specialty clubs representing breeds that have been time-tried and weather-tested, and one of these is the Silver Wyandotte Club of America. This club was organized at the Chicago Poultry Show in January, 1901, with seven (7) members, and has today three hundred and eighty (380) active members, each and every one of them intensely interested in Silvers. Our club has always been conducted on a conservative basis, and I sometimes think that this is where we have made a mistake, because notwithstanding the acknowledged merit of Silver Wyandottes they have never been able to break into the \$200, the \$300 or \$500 per bird class; but, notwithstanding that, we can point with pride and pleasure to the steady, creditable progress made by our favorites.

The qualities of a great many other varieties have been advanced by almost all of the specialty clubs, but the grandest quality of any varieties of poultry is its productiveness as well as its beauty. That the Silver Wyandotte has both of these much sought for qualities was demonstrated in the greatest egg-laying contest ever carried on in this country, at Mountain Grove, Mo.

The Silver Wyandotte as a whole laid more eggs than any of the other nineteen varieties entered in this twelve months' contest. This test, the most thorough ever undertaken in the country, and conducted and managed solely with a view of demonstrating the laying qualities of every known breed under identically

similar conditions, all varieties having the same start and running neck and neck for many weeks and months, yet the splendid regular laying of the Silver Wyandottes won for them the undisputed honor and glory of being the best layers, and this honor was achieved on less feed than was given many of the other breeds. A full report of this egg-laying contest may be had free by writing to T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri State Experimental Station, and Secretary of the Missouri Poultry Board at Mountain Grove, Mo.

The Silver Wyandotte Club has issued a very fine catalogue, nicely illustrated, splendid reading matter, most interesting to any one who has chickens, and more especially to all Silver Wyandotte lovers. It is free to all who will write to H. J. Goette, secretary of the Silver Wyandotte Club of America, St. Paul, Minn.

Membership in the club costs \$1.00 per year. We invite every one interested to join us,

HENRY STEINMESCH, President.

WHY NOT HAVE MORE PROFIT-TAKERS?

Editor RURAL WORLD: If all the farmers were in America and all the consumers in Germany, which country would need the most middlemen?

If all the farmers were in America and all the consumers in Germany, would it be wise for middlemen to have full control of ship lines?

If you wish anything done right, who is the best person to get to do it. (Your own manager or middlemen management with their full control?)

The middlemen sometimes tell you they can buy cheaper than you. Why?

Why does a coal mine like to take an Equity deal of several train loads?

Why is the coal dealer so against an Equity deal?

Why does consumer like to see Equity plan of direct selling?

What could keep Equity from growing when the people once fully understand the simple plan of direct from farm, factory, mill, and mine?

Which is the most honorable—Equity managers or the people's profit-takers?

If you had a carload of eggs to sell, would you sell them at the "country crossroad"?

Do you believe in Equity co-operation?

Which is the most honorable farmer: the one who sees and knows how his produce gets to consumer or the farmer who leaves it all to the middlemen?

If you had to sell below cost of production, would you rather sell to middlemen or consumer?

How many of us think leaving so much to the middlemen is making the world better?

Why do middlemen rather be middlemen than 'producers'?

Does it look like a middleman would have as much at stake as an Equity manager?

Do you want to see Equity greater and stronger?

If every member yet in 1913 gets one more member, won't that help greatly?

Don't you think it would be wise to pass your RURAL WORLD along for others to read?

If you have a friend living in another county or state, don't you think it would be wise to send him a sample copy of the RURAL WORLD?

Don't you think it wise and wouldn't it pay to talk Equity everywhere you go?

Don't you think the stronger Equity becomes the more good you will receive?

Don't you think Equity stands you for all, and all for you?

Do you believe in organization and co-operation, for the good of all?

Don't you believe Equity must be

going at your place before you will receive your just dues?

Do you know of anything that costs as little as Equity that will do as much?

Do you think it your duty to push Equity?

Unorganized farmer, do you know the national dues in Equity? (\$1 per annum.)

Don't you believe it wiser to support Equity \$1 a year than to support middlemen with 60 cents of every dollar you make?

I will give 100 reasons for Equity for every good, reasonable use that can be given for the support of middlemen to continue.

I will say that middlemen are only valuable where the people will not do business themselves.

And I will also say that middlemen are doing more to hinder progress among the people than all other things combined. They are not doing so fairly, but unfairly.

Equity stands for justice to producers.

What else could any moral man stand for himself?

VIRGIL WIRT.

Virden, Ill.

A BACON YARN ON CO-OPERATION

Editor RURAL WORLD: "Do you see that little slab of bacon?" said a merchant in Great Britain to me. "That is Danish. It can be traced not only back to the packing house in Denmark, but to where it was bred and fed, such is their system in handling products." That retailer bought the piece of bacon of the Danish co-operative representative in London. Some years back, a keen syndicate of men thought they would control the market upon this bacon and fix prices.

The Danes learned about it, and at once the representative of their co-operative packers entered the London market to sell and distribute for themselves. At Leith, Edinburgh's seaport on the Forth, for a number of years the average value of butter, eggs, and bacon per year from Denmark has been \$1,250,000. Their entire shipment into the United Kingdom last year was more than one hundred million dollars' worth. It was a great day for Denmark when Germany quarantined against her live stock, for she was forced to begin packing her meat, and that was the inception of her control of Europe's bacon market. About 40 co-operative bacon factories pack and market more than two-thirds of the bacon she ships and uses. Co-operation makes it possible to get a standard quality, for the hogs are bred and fed in harmony with the demands of the packing society, its members being the very farmers who are getting the pigs ready to market. From the day he opens his eyes to the shop of the retail pork dealer, the Danish farmer keeps his fingers twisted in that pig's tail, figuratively. A well-known Danish-American visited a sister in Denmark recently. The local butcher came to buy a pig of her. He paid her market price and then added so many more "ore," their coin. Her brother said: "What kind of a graft have you that he pays you more than the market?" "Oh, I belong to a co-operative packing association, and can get market price if I sell to them and then at the end of the year 10 or 12 per cent in dividends. If the butcher wants my pig, he has to pay me the dividends now." Nothing uncommon for a Dane to belong to a dozen co-operative societies, each having its own special purposes. They don't talk about it; they co-operate. Would not need to talk the grand principles of the Equity Union to them. They'd just get right at it and join.

Kansas. ALFRED DOCKING.

A small ad may sell your farm—will sell your stock, poultry, eggs, etc. 1 cent a word.

NOTES FROM GLEN RAVEN FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: At 1:30 p. m., June 17, mercury stands 102 in shade on front porch of our house. The front yard and house is shaded by large sugar maple and hickory trees.

On Saturday and Sunday, June 7 and 8, we had quite a nice rain here that did lots of good to crops generally, but at this time it is getting distressingly dry again. The country about here is high and rolling and very shallow to rock. Natural drainage carries off the water very fast and leaves us high and dry. The hay crop was cut short on account of insufficient rain.

Oats about here look well, and the wheat now ready for the harvester is very promising. The corn is most all late and small, but in a good state of cultivation. The fruit crop, taking it all around, except pears, is very good, but not a full crop of anything, possibly with the exception of blackberries, which will soon suffer from effects of hot and dry winds; but all indications point to falling weather at this present time. The rain of the 7th and 8th hit our cherry crop just right to make them fill out nicely. We sold 250 gallons. We didn't get one-half round to our regular customers for our fruit; had calls over the long-distance 'phone and letters asking if we would preserve cherries, after they were all gone. The birds worked in our garden all spring, destroying cutworms and other insects and collected their pay when the cherries were ripe.

We have our vineyard in a high state of cultivation and sprayed it once. The bloom dropped and berries formed while we were in the height of cherry harvest, this being the time I expected to spray the second time. I will spray them in a day or two, nothing occurring to prevent.

I never saw fruit develop faster than did the grape this year. There is no danger of loss from black rot in the grape as long as the weather remains dry and hot as it is now, but a rainy season may come later, and in that event spraying now would be beneficial, as it will dry fast and stay on.

My apples that we sprayed look well. The early harvest are nearly ripe. We have some ripe peaches; I think the Hoover's Heath.

June 21, mercury stands 104 in shade at 2 o'clock p. m., but the rain came in the evening—two showers that cooled the air considerably although they were light showers; some good will result.

I sprayed the vineyard thoroughly the past two days. Some of it I went over twice and other parts three times. I had an opportunity to see the amount of fruit on the vines and they are well set with bunches well filled with berries. The Niagara and Brighton promise well this year. Last year they were about a complete failure on account of a great amount of moisture. Dry, hot weather favors the grape crop under good cultivation, as the disease they are heir to doesn't flourish well at such time. Spraying is not absolutely essential to a good crop of grapes in such a season, but one cannot tell how soon conditions may change.

Raspberries and blackberries are already showing signs of bad effect of the dry, hot weather; they don't fill out well at such time. The Cumberland Black crop are not more than one-half as large as they should be. If one could irrigate such crops, they could be made very valuable. I have considered to some extent the plan of irrigation on my place and may carry it out some time.

I grew stock peas in my cherry orchard last year and top-dressed the land with stable manure last winter, and my young cherry trees on this land so treated produced the finest cherries I ever saw. They were large and fine and not wormy as cherries generally are under neglect. And then

the foliage this year is a beautiful dark green, and I think it will remain on the trees. When a cherry tree sheds its foliage during the early summer, you need not expect a healthy crop of cherries the following year. We must do something now for the trees, more than spraying, to assure a crop of cherries next year. Spraying alone won't save them. Cultivation and fertilization is a good key to successful cherry growing, and mulching the trees with any coarse material would be beneficial.

E. W. GEER.

Missouri.

P. S.—Two splendid rains fell here on nights of 22d and 23d of June.

E. W. G.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATION ELECTS A CITY ADVISER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A new departure in the line of "advisers" was taken recently. Burlington, Kan., is a grange center, and Coffey county, of which it is the county seat, has an organized Pomona Grange combining all the local granges of the county. At their May 22 meeting they proceeded to regularly elect a "city adviser" whose duty it should be to promote closer and more equitable relations between the townspeople and the farmers. All matters of common interest find in this adviser their representative. He is the voice of the united farmers. The Burlington Commercial Club very promptly elected him an honorary member of that body. This is the first "city adviser."

There has been some joking about it, but underneath the surface there is much expectancy as to real helpfulness in many things. The spirit of the town of Burlington is not inimical to the pushing of the farmers' side of business progress. They are rather exceptionally well united in sympathy—the town and country. The recent establishment of a Farmers' Supply Company did not meet with such a frosty reception as it does sometimes. With four efficient and reliable men as officers, and a good cash capital subscribed, this bids fair to be a success. The county is, in the personnel of its farming communities, a splendid field for the trying out of real co-operation. They believe, down there, that the time has come to do something, and that the day of tedious explanations and long-winded advice is past. We all know we ought to co-operate, and that we can if we know how and will get at it. The writer, upon a recent trip to Burlington in answer to an invitation to address them upon "Co-operation," was very much impressed with the possibilities of this field; it is a good place to visit, a good place to live. The whole population, town as well as country, are of sturdy "doing" quality. They are just beginning to "find themselves," and it is beyond our conception to suggest what a community united in one purpose can do when they discover their power as an organized unit.

Did you ever figure the power and the dominant influence that will be excited when all farmers' organizations federate for things that are of common interest and purposes?

ALFRED DOCKING.

Manhattan, Kan.

DUDLEY (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: May 25th sees the big proportion of the corn planted in this section of the country, though I haven't planted any, but will start to planting in the morning; could have planted sooner, but believe in preparing the ground before I plant. I have double-disked it twice, harrowed once and dredged twice, and I think I have it ready. I think a good disk harrow is one of the best tools that can be had on the farm; it isn't bad to use them some before breaking, as the ground will not plow up nearly so cloddy and the seed bed will be more

Used Automobile Bargains.

Prospective buyers should acquaint themselves with our large, low-priced stock of well known makes. Terms most reasonable.

Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1800 Locust, St. Louis, Mo.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY? a home, a farm, or a ranch, raw land, city or business property, patents, buy mining or other stock, or bonds, make loans, borrow money, buy an automobile, live stock, etc., or make an investment of any kind, anywhere, in any state or country, send, 10c for a copy of our **BIG MAGAZINE** containing valuable information regarding above and telling us what you want and where you want it. Address, Melvin C. Churchill Co., Houston, Texas.

500-Acre Farm for Sale

all rich level river bottom land, above overflow, and only 5 miles from railroad town; on two public roads and telephone line. There are 200 acres of this in cultivation and balance in timber. There are 10 houses and a store building. People are all white and native Americans; most of them are from Illinois and Missouri.

This property can be bought for \$60 per acre if taken this month; 1/4 cash, balance to suit purchaser. I have two smaller farms for sale also.

L. G. CROWLEY,

Black Jack, Ark.

Fish
Bite
quick as lightning if you use Electric Fish Lure. Catch loads of them anywhere. Write today for Free box offer and Catalogue of Natural Baits, Minnows, Shiners, Frogs, etc. Enclose 2 cents postage. Imperial Supply Co., Fort Huron Mich.

easily prepared. I think that a good seed bed and warm, nice-growing weather have more to do with getting a stand of corn than testing seed. The testing method is all right if a fellow has plenty of time to monkey with it. Take ground in good shape and warm growing weather, and seed that looks clear and sound will nearly always germinate, as I have never had any trouble in getting a stand yet when all of these rules were complied with. If all these men who advertise and sell seed corn would test every ear they sell, there wouldn't be much profit in seed corn at \$3 or \$4 per bushel. I don't reckon any of them test their seed or they would surely tell it. I am going to plant mostly J. C. White; a small patch of yellow. My landlord gave me three ears of Indiana-grown and it looks like a fine corn. I live in the St. Francois valley, in Stoddard county, southeast Missouri, and I think there is some of as nice land as can be found. We have several dredge ditches now and the water is quite as bad as ten or fifteen years ago.

Mr. C. D. Lyon seems to like to spoil the agents, and I glory in his spunk, as this country would have been millions better off if none of them had ever been allowed to cross the line. I have as little use for them as anybody. We are bothered more with portrait agents than anybody else; they will enlarge reasonably enough, but when they return them they have about a \$1.50 frame and try to force the people to pay \$2.50 to \$3 for them, and if you will not hear to paying the big price they will come down below cost. They say just to keep from hauling them around with them; and if you buy them at their reduced price he will make 50 or 100 per cent on them anyway.

The next time I write I will tell you how my oats turned out, as they are hard to estimate; for they are so fine I can see them. Few of them sown in this section; but I think they will do all right if given the right attention. I am aiming to sow about ten acres of cow peas, for they do strictly well here. They make fine feed for every kind of stock, and a meal of them once in a while is not bad for the family.

Stoddard County.

The Weber Implement and Auto Co., an old and reliable firm, offer used automobiles, in another column, as well as rebuilt engines, grain separators, self-feeders, saw mills, etc. If you are in the market for any of these things, you will do well to correspond with them.

RURAL WORLD WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

ONE CENT A WORD

For each insertion.

4 LINES 4 TIMES, \$1.

No ad accepted for less than 25 cents.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—75 level acres; good roads; phone; improved, pine land. Particulars for stamp: \$40 acre; title perfect. R. Conklin, Route 4, Coulterville, Ill.

ACT QUICKLY if you want the best bargain ever offered you. 8,080-acre stock ranch, 5 miles long, 2 1/2 miles wide; 56 springs; 1 1/2 miles of water-stream; 28 miles from Springfield and 1/2 mile from railroad station. Address owner, A. J. Johnston, Merchants National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

ARKANSAS LAND FREE—500,000 acres vacant Government land now open to settlement. Booklet with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of State, 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for clear land, 20-room hotel, well equipped, 3 lots, in new county-seat town; cost \$12,000 4 years ago. Minnesota or Dakota land preferable. Address Box 187, Mott, North Dakota.

FOR SALE CHEAP—120 acres of well improved valley land in White Co., Ark. Owner, R. L. Plaster, Leora, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Want to exchange 240-acre good stock farm for smaller farm clear of incumbrance. Prefer Catholic community. Box 67, Route 3, Lincoln, Mo.

SEED CORN.

UNIQUE SEED CORN—As it is getting late in the season, and we still have about 75 bushels of Johnson County White seed corn, selected when husking in November, we will make a special low price in order to sell it. Select seed, tipped and butted, \$2.75 per sack of two bushels; \$2 per single bushel; sacks free. This is the lowest price ever made on seed corn of equal quality. C. D. Lyon, R. L. Georgetown, Ohio.

POULTRY.

HARRISON'S INTENSIVE POULTRY CULTURE PLANS—Give every detail for building correctly—The Four-Story Hen House (\$1.00), Hot-Water Oats Sprouter (75c), Catch and Pass Trap Nest (50c), Automatic Dry-Mash Hopper (35c), Box Sparrow Trap (35c), Top-Pour Water Fountain (25c), Mite-Trap Roost (25c). To the first person in each community, all the above plans will be sent for \$2.75. Address Intensive Poultry Supply Co., David City, Nebraska. Harrison's volume, "Intensive Poultry Culture," 25 cts. Information on request.

ANCONAS—Eggs 5 cents each during the warm months. My stock is first-class in every particular. T. Z. Richey, Cannelton, Indiana.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—Farm raised, \$2.00 per 100. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kans.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Ga.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—No. 1 Farm Stock—Price, \$1 per setting of 15. MRS. C. D. LYON, R. L. Georgetown, Ohio.

SHIP YOUR POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER—calves, lambs, wool, etc., to Harry M. Shanks Com. Co., 816 N. Fourth St., St. Louis. Refs.: International Bank.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Registered Duroc Jersey Pigs, either sex. Buy now while the price is right and have some gilt for fall breeding. Best of breeding and showy pigs. Frank Mumford, Oakland, Mo.

HERKSHIRES—Healthy, growthy, prolific. Pigs, \$10 each. Bred gilts for June farrow. \$40 each. H. H. Shepard, Pacific, Mo.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—Both sexes; yearlings and twos. Special prices. Write for particulars or come and see them. J. E. Cramer, Sarcoxie, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—We will give, absolutely free, a useful premium, and will send it postpaid, for just a little information which you can furnish us without any trouble. Write for particulars. Address J. A. Willott, St. Charles, Missouri.

7-JEWEL NEW YORK STANDARD WATCHES—Fit in silverene cases; 18 size, open face, price \$2.75; same in hunting, \$3.75; your money back if not satisfactory. O. G. Gibson, Russ, Mo.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM PRINTING—We make a specialty of letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reasonable. Frederick Printing & Stationery Co., 318 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

SELL THE IMPERIAL SELF-HEATING IRON—You can make \$1,000 the next five months if you are willing to work. A postal will bring full information. Write today. Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., P. O. Box 90.

WANTED—To know how a mother can earn money in her own home to buy a piano for her two girls, that they may become good players by her efforts. Ella G. Ballinger, Floyd, Va.

WHY WORK FOR SMALL WAGES when you can earn a large salary by learning Gregg Shorthand and Typewriting and Book-keeping? We qualify you at home at small expense. Stenographers are wanted in the Government service, in public offices and by hundreds of business concerns. Good positions and wages everywhere. Send for Free Catalog. Brown's Correspondence School—Dept. E, Freeport, Illinois.

TWO WHITE TABLE POTATOES raised from seed-ball, enormously productive, culled for five years to one type. No. 1 Early, No. 2 late. Eyes, 6 for ten cents by mail. I have new onions, beets, beans, flowers, etc., and shall include some of such seeds with every 25-cent order for potatoes. H. Lowman, Rock Elm, Wis.

RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED.

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c."

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain Address, Milton Boss, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

NEW 1913 EDITION.

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REGENT, N. D.

Editor RURAL WORLD—June 30 was Equity Union rally day in Regent, N. D. The large, enthusiastic crowd of Equity men, women and children who gathered in the hall at 10 a. m. listened attentively to the eloquent address of our national president. Every sentence was a note of triumph. He came here two years ago a stranger, with a new proposition, and hence under suspicion. But he said he had faith in his plan of co-operation, and faith in the intelligence of the reading, thinking farmers of Regent. He followed up the work with perseverance until 131 good farmers at Regent were educated, fraternal co-operators. We built a new elevator, marketed 248,000 bushels of grain through our own Equity Exchange at a better price than we could have received from the old-line companies.

We have paid running expenses, our national dues and 5 per cent on the stock subscribed, and pro rated back to stockholders over \$5,000 profit. All who have less than \$100 stock receive shares, so that most of the net earnings go into the capital. We are only one of twenty such exchanges started in North Dakota by C. O. Drayton.

He is showing the Missourians in this part of the world that the Equity Union plan of co-operation is practical and only needs a continual campaign of education and real demonstration to spread it more and more rapidly every year. Every one of our 132 members has a statement which pro rates to him all the profits on his crop of grain. That little statement is the

best speech he ever read on co-operation. It is very convincing to him, his family and his neighbors. Nothing else will educate like demonstration. We all join with our president in his song of triumph. E. H. KOENKER,

WALTER NEWBY, President
Secretary.
Regent, N. D.

WATROUS, N. D., ON THE MAP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Fifty farmers are organized into the Watrous Equity Union and will put that town on the map by establishing an Equity Exchange there.

John M. Johnson, president; Ed A. Anderson, vice-president; John A. Chin, secretary; and John M. Borrill and Allen F. Beasey are on the board of directors.

Fifty members have taken stock and will start the exchange with a flat house and gasoline loader.

I attended their picnic July 2. There was a fine crowd, a bright day, and everybody enjoyed the occasion.

The crop is a little light, but they will make a good start this year in business, and next year build an elevator and slowly but surely establish a co-operative business at Watrous that will be worth thousands of dollars to them.

These fifty progressive members will "show" the rest and we will finally have 100 farmers united in a fine co-operative business at this new town on the Cannon Ball Branch of the Milwaukee railroad. Seven exchanges are now running successfully on this branch road and four more will be started this year.

The Farmers' Equity Union is the biggest institution in western North Dakota. NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

BENTLEY, N. D.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Bentley Equity Union received new courage, life and enthusiasm on July 3, when we held a rousing rally and picnic. Mr. Bentley, our fellow-citizen, gave us a good practical speech, encouraging the farmers to stick to North Dakota.

Our national president's address was full of enthusiasm and convincing arguments and encouraging reports of the progress of the Equity Union in the eight states where it is planted. A number of new members marched up and donned the blue badge and signed the new declaration of independence.

We now have about 40 stockholders in the Bentley Equity Exchange. We will canvass our territory till we have at least 100 members and stockholders. We want to market our grain this year and hereafter, through our own Equity Exchange, and use the

profits to pay for our own elevator instead of paying for a grain company's elevator over and over, again and again.

The president's work will be worth thousands of dollars to us farmers in North Dakota this year, and we need every dollar we can get in this new frontier country.

The Burt farmers were represented in our meeting, and President Drayton got them together and organized them into a local union. A MEMBER. Pentley, N. D.

ATTENTION, ARCOLA.

The Arcola Local of the Farmers' Equity Union met at the Center schoolhouse Saturday, July 6, and formed themselves into a corporation under the co-operative law of Indiana for the purpose of buying and selling co-operatively and reaching the consumer of farm produce direct, thereby cutting out all tributaries between producer and consumer. Mr. McNagney and Mr. Line from Columbia City were present. Mr. Line is state organizer for the F. E. U. and Mr. McNagney a promising young attorney, who did the legal work. We will begin at once to build or buy. The following directors were elected: Ed. Happel, Chas. Schaffer, Henry Hilderbrandt, John Kronmiller and Felix Ladig. A special business meeting will be held July 10 at Center Schoolhouse to complete our work. It is very important that all members should be present and as many non-members as possible.

Arcola, Ind., July 6.

NEW LEIPZIG, N. D.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Our Equity Union rally, July 1, was well attended. We were favored by the presence of both the national president and national vice-president. President Drayton spoke in English and Vice-President L. F. Hoffman in German. Geo. J. Schultz, secretary of Elgin Union, made a very brief but effective speech. He told exactly what the Equity Union had done for him the past year in dollars and cents, and what another member of the same union had done.

If our members in different states will write for the RURAL WORLD just what they have accomplished, it will be convincing argument to all of the "Missourians." We are "showing them" at New Leipzig. We have paid all expenses, paid our national dues, paid 5 per cent on the stock, and have some to pro rate in shares to all of our members, although we made a very late start last fall.

We surely expect to enroll 100 stockholders at New Leipzig and unite their trade; and the Equity Union plan will keep them united. O. K.

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